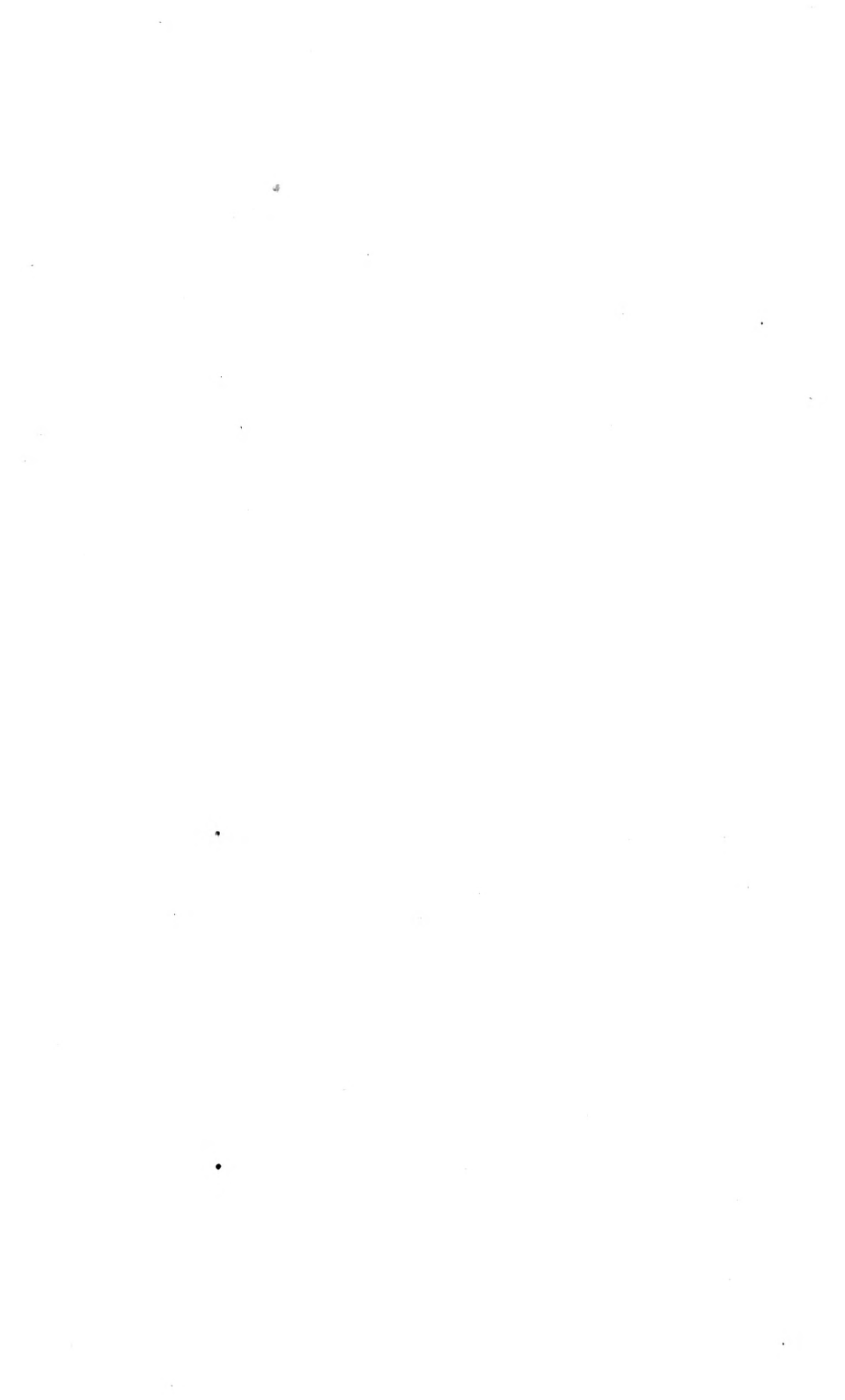




GENEALOGY COLLECTION

107









From the original of Mark Gerards.

MARY SIDNEY, COUNTESS OF PEMBROKE.

Born at Bewdley, Worcestershire.



Engraved by Simon Passc. 1618

SHORT BIOGRAPHIES
OF THE
WORTHIES
OF
WORCESTERSHIRE

EDITED BY
EDITH OPHELIA BROWNE
AND
JOHN RICHARD BURTON, B.A.,

*Rector of Bitterley,
and Prebendary of Hereford Cathedral ;
Author of " Bibliography of Worcestershire," &c.*

For the Authors :

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—
1916.

FOREWORD.

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It was originally intended that short notices of "Persons Eminent in Art, Literature, and Science" should form part of the *Victoria History of Worcestershire*; but in its progress this splendid work attained such large dimensions that the biographical section had to be eliminated, and the materials already collected have been used partly for this present volume.

The *Dictionary of National Biography* has set up for all our eminent men and women a monument more durable than marble. The aim of this little book is to do the same on a small scale for Worcestershire; to satisfy the commemorative instinct of humanity, and to serve as a book of reference. The majority of the names are already dealt with at some length in the sixty-five volumes of the D.N.B., which should be found on the shelves of every Public Library. An asterisk prefixed to a name refers the reader to this wonderful work; and only such facts, chiefly local, are given here, as will make the outline complete in itself. Other sources of information to which we are largely indebted are J. Chambers' *Biography of Worcester* (1820), W. R. Williams' *Members for Worcestershire* (1897), Smith and Onslow's *Diocesan History of Worcester* (1883), the *Victoria History*, Nash's *Worcestershire*, T. C. Tuberville's *Worcestershire in the 19th Century*, *Complete Peerage*, by G.E.C., *Berrow's Worcester Journal*, *Worcester Herald*, &c.

The Editors desire also to acknowledge the assistance and information given by Mr. John Amphlett, M.A., F.S.A., Mr. T. A. C. Attwood, M.A., Mr. W. F. Baillie, Mrs. Baldwyn-Childe, Mr. E. A. B. Barnard, Lieut. Chas. Saville Broome, R.N., Mr. John S. Bumpus, M.A., Mr. John Cotton, F.R.I.B.A., Rev. James Davenport, M.A., Rev. T. G. Dixon, M.A., Canon E. R. Dowdeswell, M.A., Mr. Thomas Duckworth, Miss Ethel Gabb, Rev. R. G. Griffiths, M.A., Mr. L. W. Hadley, Major J. H. Hanbury, Prebendary F. W. Joyce, M.A., Mrs. Alice Parker, Mr. T. H. G. Pearson, M.A., Canon David Robertson, M.A., Mr. A. A. Rollason, Rev. G. A. K. Simpson, M.A., Major Edmund W. Tennant, Mr. J. Willis-Bund, M.A., F.S.A., and others. An anonymous contributor ("A Reader") to the *Worcester Journal* deserves our special acknowledgments. The Editors of the County newspapers also rendered much help by printing the preliminary list of names.

For the portrait of Mr. S. Allcock we are indebted to Mrs. J. W. Shrimpton, and for those of Samuel Pytts and his wife, Lady Bellamont, to Mrs. Baldwyn-Childe. The block of Sir Frederick Ouseley was lent by Precentor Hampton. "Miles Smith" is reproduced from a *History of Hereford School* by Mr. W. T. Carless, Registrar of Hereford County Court, who volunteered for service at the beginning of the War, but has now been missing for more than a year. Our tribute of thanks, alas! can only be offered to his heroic memory. We owe the loan of the block to the kindness of his printers, Messrs. Wilson & Phillips, Hereford.

The work had been partly printed when the War began. It was then delayed for a time in the hope that Peace would soon be restored, and that a Roll of Honour of Worcestershire heroes could be appended. But the end is still uncertain, and our original Subscribers are passing away. So it seems necessary to send out the book even in these troublous times.

The selection of names suitable for commemoration is by no means an easy one. "The collective biographer," says Sir Sidney Lee, "has to forswear the measuring rods of the family hearth, of the hospitable board, of journalistic advertisement. The fact that a man is a devoted husband and father, an efficient schoolmaster, an exemplary parish priest, gives him in itself no claim to biographic commemoration, because his actions, although meritorious, are *practically indistinguishable from those of thousands of his fellows.*" Working on the principle laid down by this greatest living authority our aim has been to include only those whose personality, attainments, or actions, have had something distinctly marking them out from the great mass of their fellow-men. Collective biography must also avoid rhetoric, emotion, and sentiment; its aim is "to comprise as much knowledge as possible in the smallest compass."

There must still be many other names that deserve a place among our Worthies. The Librarian of the Victoria Institute at Worcester will gladly receive any additional biographies sent to him, and place them in a County Portfolio to be handed down to posterity. Some blank pages are also appended to this volume which will serve for newspaper cuttings or notes concerning those in whom the readers are interested.

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Short Biographies

OF THE

Worthies of Worcestershire.

*ADAM DE EVESHAM (d. 1191). Monk of Notre Dame de la Charité-sur-Loire. Prior of Bermondsey, 1157. Abbot of Evesham, 1161. Finished cloister and St. Egwine's shrine; made aqueduct. First Abbot who was allowed to wear the mitre. Wrote three religious books.

*ADELAIDE, Queen of William IV. (1792-1849), daughter of George, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Meiningen: married 1818. Resided at Witley Court for three years (1843-1846) during her widowhood. Her chaplain was the Rev. John Ryle Wood, Canon of Worcester.

ÆGELWIG (d. 1077). Abbot of Evesham. Supported William I. in crushing the rebellion of Roger, Earl of Hereford, 1073. Entrusted also with the abbey of Winchcombe, and made justiciary of seven western counties. Had a long lawsuit with St. Wulfstan concerning service due from Evesham abbey for lands in Oswaldslow hundred. The judge was Bishop Remigius, who built Lincoln Cathedral.

*ÆLFERIC (d. 1051). Archbishop of York, 1023. Bishop of Worcester, 1040, but rejected by the people; consequently King Harthacnut laid waste the county and burned the Cathedral. The citizens fled for refuge to Beverey on the Severn. Bishop Lyfing was restored in 1041. Ælfrie helped to crown Edward the Confessor, 1043, and was buried at Peterborough, 1051.

*ÆLFWEARD (d. 1044). Monk of Ramsey; made Abbot of Evesham, 1014. Recovered the plundered Abbey estates; added guest-house and enriched library. Bishop of London, 1035, but

remained Abbot of Evesham. Became a leper, and was expelled from Evesham. Welcomed at Ramsey, whither he took many relics, and where he died.

ÆLHUNE (d. 872). Bishop of Worcester, 844. Built chapel of St. Andrew at Kempsey, 868. Purchased protection from the Danes by giving up some church lands.

*ALCOCK, JOHN (1430-1500). Born at Beverley; LL.D., Cambridge, 1461. Rector of St. Margaret's, Fish Street, London; Master of the Rolls, 1462; Prebendary of St. Paul's, London, and of Salisbury, 1468; Privy Councillor, 1470, and employed in important diplomatic service. Bishop of Rochester, 1472; translated to Worcester, 1476. In 1474 held the Lord Chancellorship conjointly with the Bishop of Lincoln. Lord President (first) of the Marches of Wales, 1476. Tutor to King Edward V. Baptized Prince Arthur. Rebuilt the church at Little Malvern, where his portrait remains in the east window, and regulated the convent there. Built the collegiate church at Westbury. Endowed Peterhouse and founded Jesus college, Cambridge. Bishop of Ely, 1486. Died at Wisbeach, 1500; buried in Ely Cathedral.

*ALDRED (d. 1069). Monk of Winchester. Abbot of Tavistock *circa* 1027. Bishop of Worcester, 1044. Politician, traveller, ambassador, soldier. Arranged a peace with Gruffydd, of North Wales, but was defeated by Gruffydd, of S. Wales, and Irish pirates, 1049. Brought back Sweyn, the son of Godwine, from exile, 1050. Abbot of Winchcombe, 1053. Ambassador to the Emperor Henry III., 1054. Stayed some time with Archbishop Hermann at Cologne, and studied improved methods of church services and discipline. In 1056 administered the dioceses of Hereford and Ramsbury, in addition to Worcester. Rebuilt and consecrated St. Peter's church at Gloucester, 1058. Went on Pilgrimage to Jerusalem. Elected Archbishop of York, 1060, but still retained Worcester. Went to Rome with Earl Tostig. Found guilty of simony there and deprived. Robbed of everything but his clothes on his way home, and had to return to Rome, where he was reinstated to York. Resigned Worcester, but kept back twelve manors from his successor. Worked hard in his diocese. After the battle of Hastings, he at first supported Edwin and Morcar, but submitted to the Normans and crowned William



SAMUEL ALLCOCK,
of Redditch (1820-1910).

the Conqueror and his Queen Matilda. Aldred was a firm and courageous ruler, and resisted oppression. When the Norman Sheriff of Worcester encroached on church property, the Bishop met him with a bold reproof:—

“Hightest thou Urse,
Have thou God’s curse.”

Aldred died in 1069, and was buried in York Minster.

*ALDULF (d. 1002). Abbot of Medeshamstead (Peterborough). Perhaps Chancellor to King Edgar. Bishop of Worcester and Archbishop of York, 992. As reprisals for the massacre of the Danes on St. Brice’s Day, 1002, the church plate and lands were confiscated. He translated the bones of St. Oswald, his predecessor, from his tomb to a shrine in the Cathedral. Was also buried at Worcester.

ALDWIN (*circ.* 1100). Hermit of Malvern Chase. When Urse (*q.v.*) founded the priory of Great Malvern as a dependency of Westminster, Aldwin, by the advice of St. Wulfstan, was made the first prior, and ruled with great success.

ALLCOCK, SAMUEL (1829-1910), son of Mr. Polycarp Allcock, was born at Redditch. When 20 years of age he took over his father’s industry of fish-hooks, and from small foundations developed it into a world-wide business. He helped very largely in raising Redditch from the position of an insignificant village of 500 people to an important industrial centre of 15,000. At the Great Exhibition of 1851, when 22 years old, he received honourable mention for a modest display of fishing tackle worth about £5. With immense energy he then developed the “Standard Works” at home, and travelled through Europe and N. America building up a business which now employs about 700 workpeople, and is the largest fish-hook and fishing tackle manufactory in the world. He received gold medals or “highest awards” at the Great Exhibitions of London, S. Africa, Paris, Sydney, Melbourne, Toronto, Berlin, Wurzburg, Norwich, Adelaide, Murcia, Calcutta, &c. Besides taking an untiringly active part in his own business he was chairman of other important industrial companies; and he also filled many public offices, being elected in 1888 the first County Councillor for East Redditch. When the Volunteer movement started in 1860 he joined the Redditch Company and served for several

years. For 25 years he acted as Superintendent of the Wesleyan Sunday School. To every charitable institution in his native town he was a generous contributor, and he also built at his own cost a Nurses' Home with an endowment of £40 a year. He died at "The Cedars," Redditch, 10th October, 1910, in his 82nd year. He was twice married, and left three daughters, Mrs. A. Williams, Mrs. J. W. Shrimpton, and Miss F. M. Allcock.

ALLCROFT, JOHN DERBY (1822-1893), only son of Jeremiah Macklin Allcroft, of Worcester, by Hannah, only daughter of Thomas Derby. He married (1) 1854, Mary Annette, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Martin, who died 1857, and (2) 1864, Mary, elder daughter of John Blundell, of Timsbury Manor, Hants. Mr. Allcroft was eminent as a philanthropist, and was Treasurer of Christ's Hospital, London. In 1869 he purchased a large estate in Shropshire, including Stokesay Castle, an almost unique specimen of an ancient fortified mansion of the 13th century, which, though not inhabited, he completely restored, and it is still kept up exactly in its pristine condition—an object of great interest. He was a Commissioner of Lieutenancy for the City of London, and was also M.P. for Worcester, 1878-1880.

ALLEN, THOMAS (1573-1638). Born in Worcestershire. Educated at the King's School, Worcester, and Brasenose College, Oxford. Fellow of Merton, 1593. Ordained, but devoted himself to abstruse philosophy. Assisted Sir Henry Saville (by whose influence he was made Fellow of Eton College, 1604) in his *History of S. Chrysostom*. Benefactor to the libraries of Brasenose and Merton. Buried in Eton College chapel.

*ALLIES, JABEZ (1787-1856), antiquary and writer on folklore, born at Lusby, Worcestershire. Practised as a solicitor in London. F.S.A. 1840. Married Catherine, daughter of William Hartshorne, of Clipstone, Northants, and came to live at the Lower Wick, Worcester, where he took up eagerly researches into the Roman occupation of the county. He died 1886, at Cheltenham, and was buried in Leckhampton churchyard. His chief works were "*Observations on certain curious indentations in the old Red Sandstone of Worcestershire and Herefordshire considered as the Tracks of Antediluvian Animals*," 1835; "*On the Causes of Planetary Motion*," 1838; "*On the Ancient British*,

Roman, and Saxon Antiquities of Worcestershire," 1840 (86 pp.); "*The Jovial Hunter of Bromsgrove, Horne the Hunter, and Robin Hood,*" 1845; "*The Ignis Fatuus, or Will o' the Wisp and the Fairies,*" 1846; "*The Seven Whistlers,*" "*The Antiquities,*" 2nd edition enlarged to 500 pp.—valuable for field-names. Also contributed papers to *Archæological Journal, Literary Gazette, &c.*

ALLSOPP, HENRY (1811-1887), Lord Hindlip, of Hindlip Hall, third son of Samuel Allsopp, of Burton-on-Trent, married 1839 Elizabeth, daughter of William Tongue, of Comberford Hall, Tamworth (d. 1887). Was head of the great firm of Allsopp and Sons, brewers, Burton-on-Trent. M.P. for E. Worcestershire (C), 1874-1880, and raised to the peerage as Baron Hindlip, 1886. He left six sons, of whom three served with distinction in Afghanistan, Egypt, and Burmah, and another was Mayor of Worcester, 1892-3.

*AMPHLETT, RIGHT HON. SIR RICHARD PAUL (1809-1883). Lord Justice of Appeal. Son of the Rev. Richard Holmden Amphlett, of Hadzor, by his wife, Sarah Paul; born 24th May, 1809. Educated at Brewood School and St. Peter's College, Cambridge; B.A., 6th Wrangler, 1831; M.A., 1834. Called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1834; appointed Q.C., and a Bencher of his Inn, 1858. J.P. and D.L. for Worcestershire; Vice-Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Michaelmas, 1866. M.P. for East Worcestershire, 1868-1874. Baron of the Exchequer, January, 1874; Lord Justice of Appeal, October, 1876. Privy Councillor, November, 1876. He died 7th December, 1883, and was buried at Hadzor. He married (1) Frances, daughter and sole heir of Edward Ferrand, of St. Ives and Hurden Grange, co. York; and (2), Sarah Amelia, daughter of C. W. Martin, of Latimer, co. Southants. He left no surviving issue.

*ANDREWS, MILES PETER (1742-1814), son of a London merchant. Educated in Holland as a preparation for trade in the Levant. Inherited a share in Pigou, Andrews and Wilkes, of the great Gunpowder Mills at Dartford, but took to the drama, and brought out *The Election, Belphegor*, and other successful pieces. He died 18th July, 1814, leaving over £100,000. He was Member for Bewdley from 30th May, 1796, till his death, and was never opposed. The Corporation accounts, however, show that he paid

over to the borough large sums of money after each election. In 1801, £3,000 was given by him towards the building of Bewdley Bridge, which cost £11,000. He was a particular friend of Thomas, "the wicked" Lord Lyttelton, who left him £2,000, and, according to the strange story of the Warning Vision, appeared to him at the moment of his death.

ANSON, HON. AUGUSTUS HENRY ARCHIBALD, V.C. (1835-1877), third son of Thomas, first Earl of Lichfield, married, 1863, Amelia Maria, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Legh Cloughton, Vicar of Kidderminster, and afterwards Bishop of Rochester and first Bishop of St. Albans. He served in the Rifle Brigade, 1853-1856, and later in the 10th and 7th Dragoons, retiring as Major in February, 1861. He fought with distinction at Sebastopol, 1853, was wounded at the capture of Delhi, and again at the famous relief of Lucknow, where for conspicuous bravery he was awarded the Victoria Cross. He was thanked by the Governor-General of India in Council, and was often mentioned in despatches. In the Chinese expedition of 1860 he was aide-de-camp to General Sir Hope Grant, and took part in the capture of Peking. After sitting as M.P. for Lichfield from 1859 to 1868, he contested Bewdley in the Liberal interest. At the General Election, 11th March, 1869, he was defeated by Mr. J. C. P. Cunliffe by 14 votes, but after a scrutiny in April, was awarded the seat, and sat till 1874. He died without issue, and his widow in 1881 was married to George, eighth Duke of Argyll.

*ARTHUR, Prince of Wales (1486-1502), eldest son of Henry VII. and Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV. Born at Winchester, and baptized by Bishop Alcock of Worcester. Being of delicate health, the Prince was brought by his father to Malvern, where his kneeling figure may still be seen in the Priory Church window. At the age of 15, Prince Arthur was married to Catherine of Arragon, first by proxy at Ticknell Palace, Bewdley, 18th May, 1499, and later in person at St. Paul's Cathedral, 14th November. After the marriage the Prince and Princess kept their Court at Ludlow Castle. The Prince died at Ludlow, 2nd April, 1502. The body was embalmed, and removed from Ludlow on S. Mark's Day, 25th April, over the rough roads of the Clee Hill to Bewdley Chapel, where a funeral service was held; and the procession again

went forward to Worcester. King Henry VII. erected a beautiful chantry chapel over the grave of his son in the choir of Worcester which still retains much of its sculpture.

*ASGILL, JOHN (1659-1738), born at Hanley Castle; entered Middle Temple, 1686; called to Bar 1692. Executor and heir of Dr. Nicholas Barbon, who directed that none of his debts should be paid! In 1698 he published a pamphlet advocating a registry of titles of land. Next "*An Argument proving that according to the covenant of eternal life revealed in the Scriptures, man may be translated from hence into that eternal life without passing through death, although the human nature of Christ himself could not be so translated until he had passed through death*"; London, 1700. For writing this book he was expelled from the Irish House of Commons as member for Enniscorthy, in 1703, and from the English House of Commons as member for Bramber in 1707. He had practised his profession in Ireland, and married the eldest daughter of Lord Kenmare; but got into money troubles, and after his expulsion from Parliament spent the rest of his life in confinement in the Fleet. Here he wrote "*Mr. Asgill's Defence upon his Expulsion from the House of Commons of Great Britain in 1707*," London, 1712; "*The Metamorphosis of Man by the Death and Resurrection of Jesus Christ from the Dead*," London, 1727; "*De Jure Divino*," 1710; "*Asgill upon Woolston*," 1730. "Translated Asgill," as he was called, died in his 80th year in 1738.

ASHWIN, JAMES COLLINS (1833-1855), eldest son of James Ashwin of Bretforton. Lieutenant in the 57th Regiment. Killed before Sebastopol in the assault on the Great Redan, 18th June, 1855, aged 21. A public memorial was placed in Bretforton church to this gallant young man, of whom his commanding officer wrote: "His high abilities and soldierlike bearing won the esteem of all who knew him: and among the brave fellows who have fallen few have more nobly won for themselves a soldier's grave or died more lamented than Lieutenant Ashwin."

*ATTWOOD, THOMAS (1783-1856), "The Founder of Political Unions," and the "King Tom" of *Cobbett's Register*, was born at Hawne House, Halesowen, the third son of Matthias Attwood, of Hawne and the Leasowes, J.P. and D.L., one of the founders of the bank of Spooner, Attwoods & Co., by his wife Ann Adams,

of Cakemore House. He was educated at the Grammar Schools of Halesowen and Wolverhampton. Entered his father's bank in Birmingham, and was appointed a Captain in the Birmingham Volunteer Infantry, 1803. In October, 1811, at the age of 28, he was elected High Bailiff of Birmingham, and began his struggles against the Commercial monopoly of the East Indian Company, and the "Orders in Council"; in April, 1812, he headed a deputation to the House of Commons on those subjects. In 1813, a silver cup, valued at £300, was presented to him by the artizans of Birmingham. From 1815 onwards he was writing his series of articles and pamphlets on the currency, afterwards embodied in his book "*The Scotch Banker.*" In 1829, a public meeting was held, at which Attwood made a speech of three hours' duration, and the petition adopted at the meeting in favour of the Reform of the Currency was signed by 40,000 persons. A private meeting of 16 gentlemen at the Royal Hotel, Birmingham, with Mr. Attwood as president, founded "The Political Union for the Protection of Public Rights." In May, 1832, what was said to be the "largest public meeting ever convened in England" met at New Hall Hill, Birmingham. In 1830, Attwood received from the Birmingham Political Union, a gold medal and chain, and, in 1832, he was also the recipient of the Honorary Freedom of the City of London, enclosed in a box made "of the Heart of British Oak," finely adorned with gold. Attwood's speech on that occasion will be found in "*London's Roll of Fame,*" 1757-1885 (pp. 153-5). As soon as Birmingham was invested with the franchise, Thomas Attwood became its first representative, with Joshua Scholefield as his colleague, and he continued to represent that constituency till December 9th, 1839. His letter, tendering his resignation, frequently printed, shows the man's utter disinterestedness and loyalty. He died in retirement at "Ellerslie," Great Malvern, and was buried at Hanley Castle, beside his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Joseph Grice, of Handsworth Hall. By his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of William Carless, of Harborne, he had issue four sons and two daughters: she died at Samares Manor, Jersey, 1840. Thomas Attwood's statue still stands in Birmingham in front of New Street Station. His "Life" has been written by one of his grandchildren, the late Chas. M. Wakefield, and his grandson and male representative is Thomas A. C. Attwood, M.A., F.S.A., of Sion Hill, near Kidderminster.

*BABINGTON, GERVASE (1550-1610), born in Nottinghamshire. A member of the family of Sir W. Babington of Broadway. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; tutor to the Earl of Pembroke's children; Prebendary of Wellington in Hereford Cathedral, 1588; Treasurer of Llandaff, 1590; Bishop of Exeter, 1595; Bishop of Worcester, 1597; Queen's Counsel for the Marches of Wales; Member of the Hampton Court Conference, 1604. Died 17th May, 1610; buried in Worcester Cathedral. Bequeathed all his books to the Cathedral Library. Wrote many sermons and religious works in small quartos. The folio edition of his works, edited by Miles Smith and T.C., was published in 1615, and re-issued in 1622 and 1637. The paternal arms of this Bishop were the very same as those of the See.

*BACHE, SARAH (1771?—1844), born at Bromsgrove, brought up at Worcester. Kept the Islington School at Birmingham; friend of Dr. Priestley; wrote the hymn, "See how He loved," in Exeter collection, compiled by Dr. Carpenter, 1812. Died at Birmingham, 1844.

*BADBY, JOHN (d. 1410), a Worcestershire blacksmith (or tailor); denied Transubstantiation, and was condemned, first, by the diocesan Court held in the "carnarie chapel" at Worcester, and then by Archbishop Arundel. Burnt to death at Smithfield, March 1st, 1410.

BADLAND, THOMAS (1634-1698). Nonconformist; ejected from Willenhall, and became Pastor of the Presbyterian congregation at Worcester for 35 years. Drew up Declaration of its doctrines, 1687. Buried in St. Martin's Church.

*BALDWIN (d. 1190). Cistercian monk, became abbot of Ford, Devon. Bishop of Worcester, 1180. Saved the life of a knight who was being led to the gallows on a Sunday. Translated to Canterbury, 1185. Visited Wales, 1187, and preached for the Crusades. Crowned Richard I., 1189. Died in the Holy Land.

BALDWIN, ALFRED (1841-1908), son of George Baldwin, of Stourport. Married, 1866, Louisa, daughter of Rev. G. B. Macdonald, Wesleyan Minister, and sister of Mrs. Lockwood Kipling, Lady Poynter, and Lady Burne-Jones, authoress of "*The Story of a Marriage*," "*Where Town and Country Meet*," &c. Mr.

Baldwin was Chairman of Baldwins Ltd., ironmasters and coal-owners, Chairman of the Great Western Railway Company, &c.; M.P. for West Worcestershire (Bewdley Division) from 1892 till his death, when his son, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, was elected in his place. Mr. Baldwin was conspicuous as a philanthropist, and an earnest supporter of Friendly Societies. He also built the Church of All Saints, at Wilden, in 1880, with churchyard, parsonage, and schools attached, and subsequently provided an endowment, so that it was constituted a separate parish, taken from Hartlebury and Lower Mitton.

BALDWIN, THOMAS (d. 1693). Came from Cambridge to Kidderminster, where he acted as schoolmaster and assistant to Richard Baxter. Married, 1660, to Elizabeth Soley. Became minister of Chaddesley Corbet, whence he was ejected in 1662. Went to Dudley, but afterwards returned to Kidderminster. Funeral sermon preached and printed by Rev. Richard White, B.D., the Vicar, from S. James i. 12, and entitled "The Reward of Christian Patience."

BARNESLEY, WILLIAM, born at Barnesley Hall, near Bromsgrove, established himself in Russia at the close of the sixteenth century, and earned the distinction of being the first Englishman to be exiled to Siberia by Ivan the Terrible. His exile was procured at the instigation of Boris Gudonov, who suspected him of over-familiarity with his wife. After an exile of twenty years, he returned hale and hearty, joined the Russian Church, and made a rich marriage.

*BARNET, JOHN (d. 1373). Prebendary of S. Paul's, 1347, and of Lichfield, 1354. Bishop of Worcester by Papal nomination, 1362. Translated to Bath and Wells, 1363, and to Ely, 1366. Treasurer of England from 1363 to 1370.

BARR, ALFRED ((1758-1813), china manufacturer; in 1793 came into partnership with Joseph Flight.

BARRY, ALFRED (1826-1910), son of Sir Charles Barry, R.A., architect of the Houses of Parliament. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; 4th Wrangler, 7th Classic, and Smith's Prizeman, 1848; D.D., 1865; Sub-Warden of Trinity College, Glenalmond, 1850-54. Married, 1851, a daughter of Rev. T.

S. Hughes, Canon of Peterborough. Head Master of Leeds Grammar School, 1854-62; Principal of Cheltenham College, 1862-68. Canon of Worcester, 1871-81; zealously promoted the higher education of the city, and gave popular lectures on Church History. Principal of King's College, London, 1868-83. Bishop of Sydney and Primate of Australia, 1884-89. Canon of Windsor, 1891-1910. Bampton Lecturer, 1892. Author of many books, including "*The Teachers' Prayer Book*," and "*Sermons for Passion-tide and Easter, preached in Worcester Cathedral, 1881.*" He died April 1, 1910, at Windsor, where he was buried.

*BASKERVILLE, JOHN (1706-1775), son of John and Sara, born at Sion Hill, Wolverley, near Kidderminster. Settled in Birmingham at the age of 20, and taught writing and book-keeping. In 1740 began to make superior japanned goods in Moor Street, and became rich. In 1745 took a lease of a small estate near Birmingham, "which he converted into a little Eden." In 1750 he started type-founding; and in 1757 appeared the famous quarto "*Virgil*," "the first of those magnificent editions which went forth to astonish all the librarians of Europe" (Macaulay). Then appeared "*Milton*," 1758 and (2nd edition) 1759. In 1758, he undertook to supply the University of Oxford with a complete alphabet of Greek types of the great primer size. He was also elected printer to the University of Cambridge for ten years. In 1760 he is described as "living in a handsome house, manufacturing his own paper, types, and ink, and carrying on a great trade in the japan way." This year he issued four editions of the Prayer Book. In 1761, "*Juvenal*," "*Congreve*," "*Addison*," and two 8vo. Prayer Books. In 1762 two more Prayer Books, and "the lovely 12mo. '*Horace*.'" In 1763 appeared his Bible, "one of the finest ever produced," and quarto and octavo Greek New Testaments. During the next four years he printed Barclay's "*Apology*," Andrews' "*Virgil*," and a small 8vo. "*Virgil*." He was losing money by the work, and in 1768 Robert Martin, his journeyman, took over the type, &c., and produced "*The Christian's Useful Companion*," 1767, 8vo; Somerville's "*Chace*," 1767, 8vo.; "*Shakespeare*," 1768, 9 vols., 12mo.; Bible, 1789, 4to.; and the Abbé d'Aucourt's "*Lady's Preceptor*." In 1769, Baskerville retook possession, and brought out Jackson's "*Beauties of Nature*," and Old Testament, folio, with plates and annotations. In 1770, "*Horace*," 4to. In 1772, the Bible, and 4to. editions of "*Catullus*," "*Tibullus*," "*Propertius*,"

"*Lucretius*," "*Terence*," and (1773) "*Sallust*" and "*Florus*"—incorrect as to the texts, but magnificent in press work. Baskerville also published many of these Latin authors in 12mo. Also, in 1773, he printed "*Ariosto*," 8vo. and 4to., for the two Molinis. After Baskerville's death most of his type was purchased by Beaumarchais for an edition of Voltaire's works, printed at Kehl in 92 vols., 12mo, 1785. Baskerville's type was clear and elegant, though the narrow strokes are somewhat trying to the eye. Baskerville left £12,000, chiefly to his wife, by whom he had a son and daughter. He directed by his will that his body should be buried in his garden. In 1826, when the land was built upon, the coffin was removed and placed in the vaults of Christ Church, New Street, since pulled down. The "*Dictionary of National Biography*" gives a full list of about 60 works printed by Baskerville. Two or three portraits of him have been engraved, one of them in Hansard's "*Typographia*."

*BAXTER, RICHARD (1613-1691), born at Eaton Constantine, Shropshire. Educated at Wroxeter School, and under the Rev. R. Wickstead, Chaplain to the Council of the Marches at Ludlow Castle. In 1663 lived for a short time at Whitehall with Sir Henry Herbert, of Ribbesford, Master of the Revels. In 1638 was appointed first Head Master of Dudley Grammar School, and was ordained by Bishop Thornborough; Curate of Bridgnorth, 1639; Lecturer at Kidderminster Parish Church, 1641. Acted as Chaplain to the Parliamentary Army, 1642-47. Resided with Sir Thomas Rouse, of Rouse Lench, during a serious illness, where he began his greatest book, "*The Saints' Everlasting Rest*," which he completed at Kidderminster in the house in High Street, still standing. Devoted himself zealously to pastoral work at Kidderminster, whence he also issued about 60 of his 168 published works. At the Restoration of Charles II. he became one of the King's chaplains, and was offered the Bishopric of Hereford, which he declined. For the "Savoy Conference" he drew up a Reformed Liturgy; but in 1662 he refused to comply with the Act of Uniformity and retired to Acton, in Middlesex, where he married Margaret Charlton, who died in 1681. He wrote many books, and was grossly insulted by Judge Jefferies during a trial for so-called sedition. He was buried in Christ Church, London, 1691. His statue by Brock, in the Kidderminster Bull Ring, was unveiled by Mrs. Philpott, 26th July, 1875, when addresses were delivered

by Dean Stanley and the Rev. Dr. Stoughton. Besides his own narrative, his life has been written by Calamy, Orme, Sylvester, Long, Bates, Fawcett, Davies, Dean Boyle, Bradley, &c.

*BAXTER, THOMAS (1782-1821), born in Worcester; instructed by his father in painting and gilding Worcester china. Painted a rich dessert service for Lord Nelson. Introduced figures from Reynolds, West, &c., upon china. Started Art School in London, 1814; joined Dillwyn's factory at Swansea, 1816; returned to Worcester, 1819, and worked with Messrs. Flight and Barr, and Messrs. Chamberlain. Died in London, 1821. Made some drawings for Button's "*Salisbury Cathedral*."

*BAYLIES, WILLIAM (1724-1787), born in Worcestershire; married daughter of Thomas Cooke, attorney, of Evesham. M.D. Aberdeen, 1748; F.R.C.P. Edinburgh, 1757. Practised at Bath, and wrote "*Reflections on the Use and Abuse of Bath Waters*." Removed to London, 1764. Contested Evesham, 1761. Settled in Berlin, and was appointed physician to Frederick the Great; died at Berlin 2nd March, 1789, and left his Library to the King of Prussia. Wrote "*Remarks on Perry's Analysis of the Stratford Mineral Water*," 1745; "*A History of the General Hospital at Bath*," 1758; "*Facts and Observations relative to Inoculation at Berlin*," Edinburgh, 1781.

*BEARCROFT, PHILIP (1697-1761), born at Worcester; educated at the Charterhouse: Fellow of Merton College, Oxford; D.D., 1730; preacher to the Charterhouse, 1724; secretary to S.P.G., 1739; Master of the Charterhouse, 1753; Prebendary of Wells, 1755. Published "*An Historical Account of Thomas Sutton, Esquire, and of his foundation of the Charterhouse*," Sermons, and antiquarian writings.

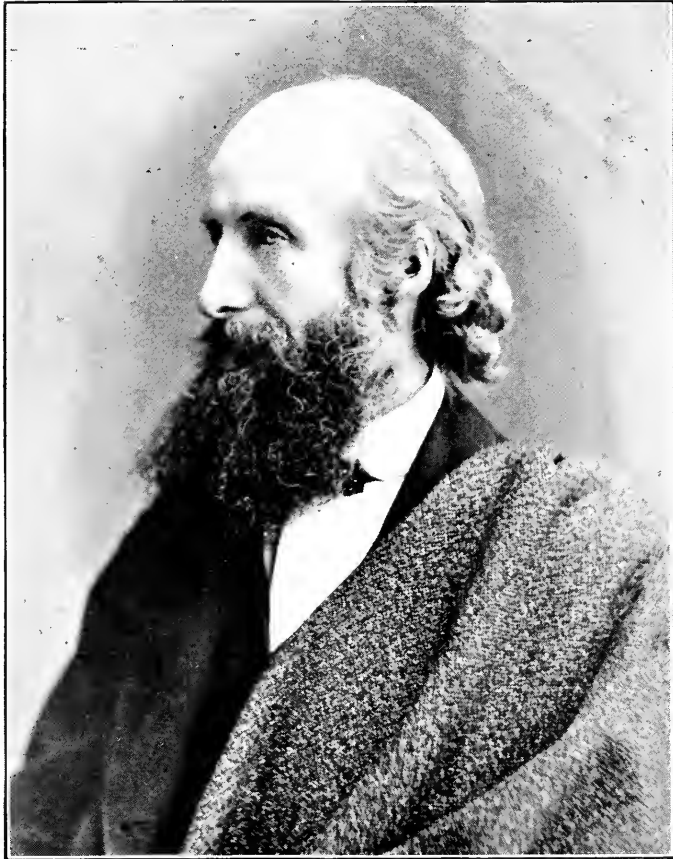
BEAUCHAMP, EARLS. [See Lygon, William, 1st Earl, 1747-1816; Lygon, Frederick, 6th Earl, 1830-1891].

*BEAUCHAMP, HENRY DE, Duke of Warwick (1425-1445), born at Hanley Castle; succeeded his father, 1439; created premier earl, 1444, and Duke of Warwick. Leland says that Henry VI. crowned him King of the Isle of Wight. Died at Hanley, 1445, and was buried at Tewkesbury.

*BEAUCHAMP, RICHARD DE, Earl of Warwick (1382-1439), born at Salwarp; son of Thomas, Earl of Warwick, by his wife, Margaret, daughter of William, Lord Ferrars of Groby. Made Knight of the Bath at coronation of Henry IV. Succeeded as Earl of Warwick in 1401. Defeated Owen Glendower; fought against the Percys at Shrewsbury, 1403. Made Knight of the Garter before 1416. Went in great state to the Holy Land, Venice, Poland, Germany, &c., 1408-1410. Lord High Steward at the coronation of Henry V., 1413; suppressed the Lollard rising, 1414; represented England at the Council of Constance. Joined in the invasion of France, but was sent home with prisoners and spoil after the capture of Harfleur. In 1419 received the capitulation of Rouen, and arranged the truce before the Treaty of Troyes. Henry V. bequeathed to him the care of his infant son, Henry VI. Captain of Calais. Arranged a truce with Scotland, 1430. Appointed Lieutenant-Governor of France and Normandy, 1437. Died at Rouen, 1439. Buried in the famous chapel at Warwick, built by his ancestors. His first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Berkley; his second was Isabella, widow of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Worcester, by whom he had a son, Henry, (q.v.) created Duke of Warwick in recognition of his father's great merits.

*BEAUCHAMP, SIR JOHN DE (1319-1388), son of Richard Beauchamp, of Holt. Fought in the French and Scotch wars. Justice of North Wales. M.P. for Worcestershire 1352, 1355, 1377, 1380. Steward of the King's Household, and created *by patent* (being the first instance of the kind) Lord de Beauchamp, Baron of Kidderminster, 1387. But he never took his seat; for a few months after his elevation to the Peerage he was attainted by the "Wonderful" Parliament and beheaded on Tower Hill, and buried in Worcester Cathedral. By his wife Joane, daughter of Robert Le Fitzwith, he became possessed of Sir Walter Romsey's estate in Kidderminster, and left a young son, John de Beauchamp, who was restored to his father's honours in 1398, but forfeited them again on the accession of Henry IV. He acted, however, as Escheator for Worcestershire (1406-07), and died s.p.m. in 1420.

*BEAUCHAMP, SIR JOHN DE (d. 1475), son of Sir William de Beauchamp of Powyk and Alcester, by Catherine, daughter of



JOHN BEDDOE, M.D., F.R.S.
President of the Anthropological Society.
Born at Bewdley.

Sir Gerard de Ufflete. Succeeded his father before 1438, when he became guardian of the lands of his cousin Henry, Earl of Warwick. Installed K.G., 1445. Created Baron Beauchamp of Powyk, 1447. Justice of South Wales. Lord Treasurer, 1450-52. Married Margaret, sister of Richard Ferrars, who was buried beside her husband in the Church of the Dominican Friars at Worcester.

*BEAUCHAMP, WALTER DE (d. 1236). Keeper of Worcester Castle and Sheriff of the County, 1216. Took up arms for Louis of France. Afterwards restored to office by Henry III., and made an itinerant justice, 1226.

BEDDOE, JOHN, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., (1826-1911), born at Bewdley; second son of John Beddoe and Emma, daughter of Henry Barrar Child, of Northwood. Being a delicate boy he was not taught to read till his eighth year. Educated first by Rev. C. Wharton, of Stourport, and later at Bridgnorth Grammar School under Rev. Thomas Rowley, a pupil of Arnold. Entered a solicitor's office at Ledbury, 1845, but broke down in health. Studied physiological chemistry, and entered at University College, London, 1848. B.A., London, 1848; M.B., 1852. Graduated as M.D. at Edinburgh, 1853, and published his first paper on Anthropology—" *A Contribution to Scottish Ethnology.*" Served on the Hospital Staff at Scutari, 1854-56. Studied at Vienna, 1857, and then settled as a physician at Clifton, Bristol, where for a long period he was one of the leaders of his profession. Married Agnes Montgomerie Christison, niece of Sir Robert Christison, 1858. In 1868 he gained the prize of 150 guineas offered by the Welsh National Eisteddfod for the best Essay on "*The Origin of the English Nation.*" President of the Anthropological Society, 1869. Published "*Stature and Bulk of Man in the British Isles,*" 1870. F.R.S., 1873, when Darwin, Jenner, and Galton were among his sponsors. For more than 20 years he spent his vacations in Scotland in anthropometry, thus earning the Gaelic name of *Dòktoir nan'cean*, i.e., "Doctor of the heads." His papers in the Journals of the Anthropological Institute brought him world-wide reputation, and he was elected an hon. member of kindred societies at Washington, Brussels, Moscow, Berlin, Paris, Sweden, Rome, &c. He assiduously collected Ethnological material from almost every part of the United Kingdom, as well as from Brittany, until in 1885 he published the results under the title "*The Races of*

Britain: a contribution to the Anthropology of Western Europe," described as "undoubtedly the most elaborate and comprehensive work of the kind in any language," and it remains the standard authority on the subject. He visited Australia and New Zealand in 1885. President of the Anthropological Institute, 1889-90. On his retirement from practice at Bristol in 1891 he was presented with an address from the citizens—including the heads of sixty organisations; and in 1907 his portrait was placed by subscription in the Municipal Art Gallery of the same city. Latterly he resided at Bradford-on-Avon. In 1905 he delivered the Huxley Lecture on "*Colour and Race in Europe*"; and in 1910 appeared his autobiography, entitled "*Memories of Eighty Years*," telling the story of his strenuous life and his friendship with many notable persons. He was buried in Dean Cemetery, Edinburgh, July 23rd, 1911. His only son died from an accident at Lake N'gami while on an exploring expedition with Sir Frederick Lugard. His daughter is married to Captain Tothill, R.N.

His elder brother, HENRY CHILD BEDDOE, also born at Bewdley (1824-1912), was Secretary, Proctor, or Registrar, to successive Bishops of Hereford for sixty-five years, and during that period held all the highest civic offices with such reputation that he was regarded as the "Grand Old Man" of Hereford. He was married in 1857 to Caroline Brindley at Llanbadarn Church, and left sons and daughters.

*BELL FRANCIS (1590-1643), born at Temple Broughton, Hanbury, Worcestershire, son of William Bell and his wife, Dorothy Daniel, of Suffolk. Entered the College of English Jesuits at St. Omer, 1618; went to the English College at Valladolid, 1615; ordained priest and took the habit of St. Francis in the Convent of Segovia, 1618. Entered English College at Douay; appointed Confessor to the nuns at Gravelines and Brussels. In 1630 appointed Superior to St. Bonaventure's College at Douay; sent as first Provincial to Scotland. Began his English mission in 1634; apprehended as a spy by the Parliamentary soldiers at Stevanage in 1643. Tried in London, and hanged at Tyburn, December 11th, 1643. Portrait in Mason's "*Certamen Seraphicum Provinciæ Angliæ*." He wrote several religious books.

*BELL, JOHN (d. 1556), born in Worcestershire; educated at Balliol College, Oxford, and Cambridge; LL.B., 1504. As "Master

Bell, now dean of the Arches," attended Bishop Gygles to Rome. Made Vicar-General and Chancellor of the diocese of Worcester, 1518. Rector of Weston-sub-Edge, Warden of the Church of Stratford-on-Avon, Archdeacon of Gloucester, &c. Made Chaplain to Henry VIII., and much employed by him in matters touching his divorce from Katharine. One of the composers of the Bishops' Book, and Bishop of Worcester, 1537. Translated the Epistles to the Thessalonians in the Bishops' Bible, 1542. Resigned his Bishopric and retired to Clerkenwell, London, 1543. Died 1556, and buried in S. James' Church. Provided in his will for the maintenance at Oxford of two scholars born in the diocese of Worcester.

BELLOMONT, EARL OF. [See Coote, Richard, d. 1700.]

*BENSON, CHRISTOPHER (1789-1868). M.A. Trinity College, Cambridge, 1815. Hulsean Lecturer (first), 1820. Canon of Worcester, 1825; a very popular preacher. Master of the Temple. Author of religious works.

*BENTLEY, RICHARD (1662-1742), born in Yorkshire. B.A. St. John's College, Cambridge, 1680; Master of Spalding School, 1682; Chaplain to Bishop Stillingfleet and Tutor to his son James, 1690; Prebendary of Worcester, 1692; F.R.S. 1694; Rector of Hartlebury, 1695-98. Proved the "Letters of Phalaris" to be forgeries, 1697, and became renowned as a critic. Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1700-42. Edited many classical works.

*BERKELEY, SIR ROBERT (1584-1656), born in St. Martin's, Worcester; second son of Rowland Berkeley, M.P. for Worcester, 1593-1604, a wealthy clothier who purchased Spetchley. Entered Middle Temple, 1600; called to the Bar, 1608. Inherited Spetchley, 1611. High Sheriff, 1613. Recorder of Worcester, 1621, and M.P. 1620-2, 1624-5. King's Serjeant, 1627. Justice of the King's Bench, 1632. Supported the King's prerogative concerning ship-money, 1635. Gave judgment against Hampden, 1637. Bound in £10,000 to answer the charges made against him and other Judges by the House of Commons. Impeached and imprisoned for "endeavouring to subvert the fundamental laws, and introduce arbitrary and tyrannical government against law," 1640. Appeared at the bar of the House of Lords 20th October, 1641. Released

to carry on the business of the King's Bench for the Michaelmas term. Sentenced to fine of £20,000 and deprived of his office of judge. After immediate payment of £10,000, he retired to Spetchley. Before the battle of Worcester his mansion was burnt to the ground by the Scotch Presbyterians. Berkeley then converted the stables into a dwelling-house. Buried in Spetchley Church, where is a figure of the Judge in his robes. Engraved portraits by Hollar and Powle. Married Elizabeth Conyers, and left one son, Thomas. His grandson founded Berkeley's Hospital in Worcester. The Judge gave 23 timber trees towards the rebuilding of Spetchley Church.

*BERKELEY, ROBERT (1713-1804), son of Thomas Berkeley, of Spetchley. Published "*Considerations on the Oath of Supremacy*" and "*Considerations on the Declaration against Transubstantiation.*" The Rev. Thomas Phillips, his resident chaplain, wrote the "*Life of Cardinal Pole.*" He was thrice married, but died without issue, and was succeeded in the estates by his nephew, Robert Berkeley.

BERKELEY, SIR ROWLAND (1613-1696), only son of William Berkeley, of Cotheridge Court, and his wife Margaret, daughter of Thomas Chettle, of Worcester. Was knighted in 1641, and was Sheriff of the county. One of the Commissioners of Array appointed to call out the Militia in June, 1642; the muster rolls are at Cotheridge. A graphic description of the Royalist knight's adventures at the time of the Battle of Worcester is to be found in two letters to his father-in-law, Sir Thomas Cave, published in Noake's "*Nuggets.*" On the surrender of Worcester, Sir Rowland was fined £2,030, the third largest fine amongst Worcestershire gentlemen. At the Restoration he was nominated a Knight of the Royal Oak.

BERNARDI, JOHN (1657-1736), born at Evesham, son of a Genoese Count who resided there and set the example of gardening. Being treated harshly by his father, he left home at the age of 13, and afterwards enlisted as a soldier under the Prince of Orange, where he rose to be captain. Lost an eye, was shot through the arm, and left for dead at the siege of Maestricht, 1678. Followed James II. to Ireland, and afterwards retired to Holland. Arrested in London, 1695, and committed to Newgate on suspicion of

plotting to assassinate William III. Continued in prison by special decree of six successive parliaments for 40 years, without legal condemnation. Major Bernardi married a second wife during his confinement, and had 10 children. He published his romantic career in his 74th year, with portrait in armour, painted by Cooper and engraved by Vandergucht.

*BIDDULPH, THOMAS TREGENNA (1763-1838), born at Claines, son of Rev. Thomas Biddulph by his first wife, Martha, daughter of Rev. Thomas Tregenna, Rector of Mawgan, Cornwall. Educated at Truro and Queen's College, Oxford; B.A., 1784. Incumbent of Bengeworth, near Evesham, 1793-1803, and of St. James', Bristol, 1799-1838. Became famous as a preacher and parish priest. Wrote many theological books in support of evangelical doctrines. Started a periodical in 1798, "*Zion's Trumpet*," afterwards called "*The Christian Guardian*." Married Rachel Shrapnel, and died at Bristol, 1838.

*BILSON, THOMAS (1547-1616). Educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford; M.A., 1570. Warden of Winchester College, 1576. Bishop of Worcester, 1596. Translated to Winchester, 1597.

BINNS, RICHARD WILLIAM (1819-1900), born in Dublin. Left for London in 1844, where he acquired a complete knowledge of pottery, and studied the masterpieces of antique art in Museums and Art Schools. Went to Worcester in 1851 at the invitation of Mr. W. H. Kerr, and became part proprietor of the Royal Porcelain Works. Infused new life into the system, raised the manufactory to the highest level, and extended the roll of employés almost tenfold. At the Vienna Exhibition in 1873 the unrivalled pair of vases, painted by T. Bott in the style of old Limoges enamels, were first shown, and the firm received the Diploma of Honour. The enamel was introduced by Mr. Binns in 1854. At the Paris Exhibition of 1878 Worcester was placed first, and received the Gold Medal, Mr. Binns being elected a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. Investigation of the previous history of his craft resulted in his book, "*A Century of Potting in the City of Worcester*," 1865 (2nd ed. 1877). In 1897 he published an autobiographical work illustrating the later triumphs of the Worcester ware, entitled—" *Worcester China: A Record of the Work of Forty-five Years, 1852-1897*," edited by his son, Charles F. Binns. In

1897 he abandoned active work, and died at Diglis House, 28th December, 1900. Mr. Binns married, in 1846, Elizabeth Frances, daughter of Edward Ferrar, M.D., of Dublin, by whom he had ten children. He was F.S.A., Hon. Sec. of the great Worcester-shire Exhibition of 1882 (in conjunction with Mr. Charles M. Downes), President of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce, Hon. Sec. of the School of Art, etc.

*BLANDFORD, WALTER (1619-1675). Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, 1644; Warden, 1659; Vice-Chancellor, 1663; Bishop of Oxford, 1665; Bishop of Worcester, 1671. A MS. account of the Cathedral by him is extant, and he left books value £50 to the Cathedral Library.

BLOIS, WILLIAM DE (d. 1236). Archdeacon of Buckingham, Bishop of Worcester, 1218. Enforced discipline. Successfully concluded litigation with the Abbot of Westminster about Great Malvern Priory. Excommunicated all who took part in a grand tournament at Worcester, 1225. Built new west front and charnel-house to the Cathedral. Entertained Henry III. in 1232 and 1234. Died at Alvechurch.

*BLOUNT, THOMAS (1618-1679), born at Bordesley, Worcestershire, son of Myles Blount, of Orleton, Herefordshire. Studied at the Inner Temple, and was called to the Bar, but, being a Roman Catholic, did not practise in public. He inherited considerable property. His chief studies were directed to the interpretation of archaic and obscure words in law and other sciences. His wife was Anne Church, of Maldon, Essex, who set up a monument over his grave in Orleton Church. His chief works are: "*The Art of Making Devises, treating of Hieroglyphics, Symboles, &c.*", translated from the French of Henry Estienne, Lord of Tossez, 1640. "*The Academie of Eloquence*"—a letter-writer for the young, 1654. "*Glossographia, or a Dictionary interpreting hard words now used in our refined English tongue, &c.*," 1656, 1670, 1671, 1679, 1691, all 8vo., 1717, fol. "*The Lamps of the Law and Lights of the Gospel*," 1658. "*Boscobel, or the History of His Sacred Majestie's most miraculous preservation at the Battle of Worcester, 1651*," London, 1660. Dr. Nash (Supplement, p. 90) quotes a letter from Blount denying the authorship of this famous book, though the preface of the first edition has a preface

signed by Thomas Blount. "*A Law Dictionary, interpreting such difficult and obscure Words and Terms as are found either in our Common or Statute, Ancient or Foreign Laws,*" 1670. "*Fragmenta Antiquitatis, Ancient Tenures of Land, and Jocular Customs of some Manors, &c.*," 1679; new edition by Joseph Beckwith, 1784; by H. M. Beckwith, 1815. "*A Catalogue of the Catholics who lost their lives in the King's Cause during the Civil Wars.*" "*Boscobel* (part II.) and *Clastrum regale reseratum,*" published by Mrs. Anne Windham, 1681.

*BONNOR, EDMUND (1500?-1569), born at Hanley Castle, Worcestershire, son of Edmund Bonnor, a sawyer. Some say that his father was George Savage, Rector of Davenham, Cheshire. B.C.L., Oxford, 1519; D.C.L., 1525. Chaplain to Cardinal Wolsey, 1529. Sent to Rome by Henry VIII. in 1532 to protest against the King's being cited to appear before the Pope's Court. Made Rector of Cherry Burton, Yorks., and Ripple, Wores. At Bologna, 1533, and at Marseilles, where he personally conveyed to Pope Clement King Henry's appeal to a General Council against the sentence of excommunication. Made Rector of East Dereham, Norfolk, 1534, and Archdeacon of Leicester, 1535. Sent to supersede Bishop Gardiner as Ambassador at the French Court, where he acted in an insolent manner, 1538. Was elected Bishop of Hereford, but translated to London without taking possession. Consecrated at St. Paul's, 4th April, 1540. In 1541 he opened a Court at the Guildhall to put in force the Act of the Six Articles, when the London prisons were filled, and some people were burned to death. Ambassador to the Emperor 1542 and 1543. At the accession of Edward VI. he protested against the authority of the Privy Council, and was sent to the Fleet. In 1549 he was reprimanded for neglecting to enforce the use of the new Prayer Book, and at length was deprived and sent to the Marshalsea prison. At Queen Mary's accession he was restored to his See, 1553; and after the Queen's marriage with Philip of Spain began the great persecution with which Bonnor's name has been so infamously associated. Bonnor sat in Parliament and Convocation for some months after the accession of Elizabeth, but having refused to take the oath of Supremacy, he was again deprived of his bishopric and committed to the Marshalsea, where he died 5th September, 1569, and was buried at midnight in St. George's Church, Southwark.

*BONNOR, THOMAS (fl. 1763-1807), born in Gloucestershire. Most distinguished topographical artist of his time. Many of the plates of mansions, churches, and monuments in Nash's "*History of Worcestershire*" were drawn and engraved by him. He also did much for Collinson's *Somerset*, Bigland's *Gloucestershire*, and Polewhele's *Devonshire*. Illustrations to Richardson, Smollett, and Fielding were designed by him. He exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1807, and died before 1812.

*BOOKER, LUKE, LL.D. (1762-1835), born at Nottingham, son of a schoolmaster. Ordained 1785. Rector of Tedstone Delamere, 1806; Vicar of Dudley, 1812. A noted preacher of charity sermons, and an industrious poet. Was four times married. Wrote "*Descriptive and Historical Account of Dudley Castle*," 1825; "*Malvern, a Descriptive and Historical Poem*," 1798; "*The Springs of Plynlimmon*," 1834, and various other poetical and religious works.

BORTHWICK, ALGERNON (1830-1908), Lord Glenesk, son of Peter Borthwick, M.P. for Evesham, 1835-47, and Editor of the *Morning Post*, 1850-52. Educated at King's College, London. Unsuccessfully contested Evesham, 1880; M.P. for S. Kensington, 1885-95. K.B., 1880; a Baronet, 1887. Proprietor of the *Morning Post*. Created Baron Glenesk, 1895.

BOSEL (fl. 680). Brought up in S. Hilda's Monastery at Streaneshalh (Whitby). Consecrated by Theodore, Archbishop of Canterbury, as first Bishop of Worcester, 680. Resigned through infirmity, 691.

*BOTT, THOMAS (1829-1870), born near Kidderminster. Gave up his father's trade of making spade handles to study drawing. Spent a few years in Birmingham as a portrait painter, and in 1852 became one of the principal artists of the Worcester Royal Porcelain Works. In that year Mr. Binns introduced what is known as the Worcester enamel. Mr. Bott made the first trials, and ultimately succeeded in giving the enamel its important character. The late Queen and Prince Consort were great patrons of his work, which also was selected for presentation to the Princess of Wales, the Countess of Dudley, and Countess Beauchamp on their marriages. A pair of his vases is valued at £1,500. He died from paralysis, 1870.

*BOURCHIER, THOMAS (1404-1486), brother of Henry Bouchier, Earl of Essex. Chancellor of Oxford University, 1434; Bishop of Worcester, 1435-44; Ely, 1444; Archbishop of Canterbury, 1454; Lord Chancellor, 1455-6; crowned Edward IV., 1461, and Richard III., 1483; married Henry VII. to Elizabeth of York, 1486; nominated Cardinal, 1467. When Bishop of Worcester made ordinances for St. Wulfstan's Hospital.

*BOURNE, GILBERT (d. 1569), son of Philip Bourne, of Worcestershire. Fellow of All Souls, Oxford, 1531. Prebendary of Worcester, 1541; Prebendary of St. Paul's, 1548; Rector of High Ongar, Essex, and Archdeacon of Bedford, 1549. Chaplain to Bishop Bonnor. Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1554. Warden of the Welsh Marches. Immediately after his consecration he expelled eighty-two married clergy from their benefices. In 1544 he disputed with Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer at Oxford, but did not put any to death for their opinions in his own diocese. Refused to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy to Queen Elizabeth, and was committed to the Tower. In 1562 placed in charge of Bullingham, Bishop of Lincoln. Died at Silverton, Devon, 1569, and buried in the church there.

BOURNE, SIR JOHN (d. 1563), of Holt and Battenhall, Worcestershire, knighted 1553. One of the two Secretaries of State under Queen Mary (1553-58). Member for Worcester, 1553; Worcestershire, 1554-58. Received grants of Battenhall, Upton-on-Severn, and other Crown manors, and a lease of Ombersley. Quarrelled with Bishop Edwin Sandys, and was committed to the Marshalsea. Cousin of Bishop Gilbert Bourne (q.v.).

*BOURNE, ROBERT, M.D. (1761-1829), born at Shrawley, educated at Bromsgrove. Scholar and Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford. Elected Physician of the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, 1787. Reader of Chemistry, 1794; Professor of Physic, 1803; of Clinical Medicine, 1824. He died at Oxford, 1829. His published works are "*An Introductory Lecture to a Course of Chemistry*," 1797," and "*Cases of Pulmonary Consumption treated with Uva ursi*," 1805.

*BRADLEY, EDWARD (1827-1889), more widely known as "Cuthbert Bede," son of a surgeon, and born at Kidderminster.

Educated at Kidderminster Grammar School and Durham University. Thorpe Scholar and B.A., 1848. Ordained in 1850, and held successively the benefices of Bobbington, Denton, Stretton, and Lenton. His most famous book, "*The Adventures of Mr. Verdant Green, an Oxford Freshman*" (1853-6), was illustrated by himself. His other works were "*Photographic Pleasures*," "*Nearer and Dearer*," "*Fairy Tales*," "*Happy Hours*," "*Glencreggan*," "*Humour, Wit, and Satire*," "*Curate of Cranston*," "*Tour in Tartan Land*," "*The White Wife*," "*The Rook's Garden*," "*Matins and Muttons*," "*Little Mr. Bouncer*," "*Fotheringhay and Mary Queen of Scots*." As a school boy he contributed many original contributions in prose and verse, with pen-and-ink sketches, to the "Manuscript Magazine" of the local *Athenæum*, and described his earlier literary efforts in "*An Old Boy's Work with Pen and Pencil*," contributed to the Kidderminster Grammar School Magazine, 1887. Several of his local sketches are preserved in the Kidderminster Museum. He married a daughter of William Hancocks, of Blakeshall House, Wolverley, by whom he left several children. His brother, WALDRON BRADLEY, was a well-known Worcestershire writer under the *non de plume* of "Shelsley Beauchamp."

*BRADLEY, THOMAS, M.D. (1751-1813), born at Worcester, where in his earlier years he taught a school. Studied at Edinburgh and became M.D. in 1791. From 1794 to 1811 was Physician to the Westminster Hospital, London. For many years he edited the "Medical and Physical Journal." Published revised edition of Fox's "*Medical Dictionary*," 1803, and a "*Treatise on Worms*," 1813. Died in London, 1813.

BRANSFORD, WULSTAN (d. 1350). Bishop of Worcester, 1339-50. Ordered thanksgiving for Edward III.'s naval victory at Sluys. Built a bridge over the Teme at Bransford, his native place. Ordered the dead in the time of the Black Death to be taken to the burying-ground of St. Oswald's Hospital, and forbade interments near the Cathedral.

*BRAY, SIR REGINALD, K.G. (d. 1503), born in the parish of St. John, Bredwardine, Worcester, second son of Sir Richard Bray, one of Henry VI.'s Privy Council, of Eaton-Bray, Beds. Steward of the household to Sir Henry Stafford, second husband of Margaret, Countess of Richmond (mother of Henry VII.). Had

a considerable share in the arrangement of the marriage of the Earl of Richmond with the Princess Elizabeth, and the defeat of Richard III. Created K.B. at Henry's coronation, and rewarded with various estates and offices. In 1495 he had a grant for life of the Isle of Wight, Carisbrook Castle, &c. High Steward of Oxford University, 1494. Was at the Battle of Blackheath, 1497, and received some large estates after the execution of Lord Audley. Built the Bray Chapel in St. George's Chapel, Windsor; and is said to have designed Henry VII.'s Chapel at Westminster, the first stone of which was laid by him 24th January, 1503. Bray's portrait was in a window of the Priory Church of Great Malvern. He died 5th August, 1503, and was buried in his chapel at Windsor.

BRIAN, REGINALD (d. 1361). Bishop of St. David's, 1349. Appointed Bishop of Worcester by Papal Bull, 1352. Friend of the Black Prince. Died of the plague at Alvechurch, 1361, after being nominated to Ely.

BRIGHT, HENRY (d. 1626), born at Worcester. Baliol College, Oxford, M.A. 1586. For 40 years Master of the King's School, Worcester, where he earned a great reputation, and is praised by Fuller, Wood (*Fasti*), and Dr. Nash. Prebendary, 1619. Owned an estate at Brockbury, Herefordshire. Buried in Worcester Cathedral: his epitaph was composed by Dr. Joseph Hall, then Dean of Worcester.

BRIGHTEAG (d. 1038), nephew of Bishop Wulstan I., (*The Reprobate*), born in Berkshire. Abbot of Pershore. A favourite of Canute, who sent him to escort the Princess Gunhilda to Germany, to be married to the Emperor Conrad II. Bishop of Worcester, 1033-38.

*BRINTON, WILLIAM, M.D. (1823-1867), born at Kidderminster, son of a carpet manufacturer. Studied at King's College, London; M.D., 1848. Member of the College of Physicians, 1854. Lecturer on Forensic Medicine and on Physiology at St. Thomas's Hospital, as well as physician there. He had a large private practice in Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, and was an eminent specialist in cases of intestinal obstruction and diseases of the alimentary canal. He wrote many books and papers, of which

"*The Pathology, Symptoms, and Treatment of Ulcer in the Stomach*," 1857, "deserves a place among the best English monographs." Dr. Brinton was a man of untiring industry, and died 26th January, 1867, leaving six children.

*BRISTOW, RICHARD, D.D. (1538-1581), born at Worcester. Studied at Oxford; B.A., 1559; renowned for oratory, and chosen with Edmund Campion to entertain Queen Elizabeth with a public disputation on the occasion of her visit to Oxford. Elected Fellow of Exeter College, 1567. In 1569 he joined the Roman Church, and was appointed the first prefect of studies at Douay College, and afterwards head of the seminary at Rheims. Here his life was passed in reading, teaching, and publishing books of controversy. Owing to ill-health he paid a visit to England, and died at Harrow-on-the-Hill, 1581. He wrote many theological books, but is chiefly memorable as the reviser of the "*Douay Bible*."

BRITTEN, RICHARD FREDERICK (1843-1910), Admiral, was born in London, being the second son of Daniel Britten, of Kenswick, Worcestershire, by his wife Emma, daughter of Mr. George Green, of Blackwall. He entered the Navy as a midshipman at the age of 13, and the following year saw service in the China War of 1858, and was present at the bombardment of Nankin, for which he received the China medal. He served as Lieutenant on board the Royal yacht, and as Commander and Flag Captain to the Duke of Edinburgh in the Mediterranean. He retired with the rank of Captain in 1892, the year after he succeeded to the Kenswick estate, and was made Rear-Admiral on the retired list, but devoted himself thenceforward to county work. In 1890 he married Blanche Cecile, only daughter of the eleventh Baron and first Viscount Colville of Culross, by whom he had three children. He died at Kenswick.

BROMLEY, HENRIETTA (1800-1885), daughter of Colonel Henry Bromley, of Abberley Lodge (M.P. for Worcester, 1806-7), and his wife, Elizabeth Ann, daughter of Edward Sacheverell Chandos Pole, of Radborne Hall, Derbyshire. The old families of Bromley and Walsh ended in the male line in this generation. Of the six daughters the eldest, Frances Mercy, married 1829, the Rev. Henry Somers-Cocks (grandson of first Lord Somers).

After the sale of Abberley Hall in 1836 the other daughters retired to Bewdley, where they spent their lives and fortunes in unbounded charity and deeds of mercy. The saintly life of Henrietta Bromley is commemorated in the font erected in Ribbesford Church by many who blessed her memory, and revered the noble example she quietly set of utter forgetfulness of self in service for others. Mary Bromley, the youngest sister, wrote a small volume of sacred poems, published by Grainger of Worcester in 1861. The sisters were buried at Abberley.

*BROMLEY, SIR THOMAS (1530-1587), of Holt Castle. B.C.L., Oxford, 1560; Autumn Reader at Middle Temple, and Recorder of London, 1566; Solicitor-General, 1569, and Counsel for the Crown on the trial of the Duke of Norfolk for High Treason, 1572; Treasurer of the Inner Temple, 1574; Lord Chancellor, 1579; presided at the trial of Mary, Queen of Scots, 1586. Buried in Westminster Abbey. His eldest son, SIR HENRY, of Holt Castle and Upton-on-Severn, purchased Ham Castle, and was M.P. for Worcestershire, 1593, 1604-11. Being concerned in Essex's rebellion, 1602, he was sent to the Tower, but in gratitude to James I., who restored his estates in 1603, he was active in the arrest of the Gunpowder Conspirators when High Sheriff in 1606. The grandson, SIR THOMAS, M.P. for Worcestershire, 1614, 1628-9, married Anne, daughter of Sir Richard Walsh, through whom Abberley passed to this family.

*BROMSGROVE, RICHARD (d. 1435), born at Bromsgrove. Elected Abbot of Evesham, 1418, and held the office for 17 years. Buried in St. Mary's Chapel in the Abbey Church. Wrote a tract, *De fraterna correctione canonice exercenda*.

*BROOM HERBERT (1815-1882), born at Kidderminster. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. Wrangler, 1837. LL.D., 1864. Barrister, 1840. Reader of Common Law at the Inner Temple, and practised on the Home Circuit. Author of many law books. "*Legal Maxims*," 1845 (fifth edition, 1870), etc. He also wrote two novels: "*The Missing Will*," 1877, and "*The Unjust Steward*," 1879.

BROOM, JOHN (d. 1777), a man of enterprise who set up the first loom for Brussels carpets at Kidderminster in 1749,

and restored the fortunes of the town, which were sinking to a low ebb through the competition of the weavers of Wilton, introduced from France by the Earl of Pembroke. Broom went to Tournay, studied the "mystery" of Brussels carpeting, and brought back a skilled Belgian, with whose aid he set up a loom on Mount Skipton. Other firms followed, and the trade rapidly expanded. John Broom or Broome was descended from a Shropshire family; he erected "Broomfield" (now the Vicarage) about 1732; was a large contributor to the building of "The Old Meeting House," 1753; and is buried in Kidderminster churchyard. His son John (b. 1735) married Elizabeth Parkes, of Bewdley, and died at the "Spennells" in 1811. Their eldest son, Samuel, married in 1800 Sarah Neville (of Abergavenny) and left a large family: Herbert, the second, was father of Dr. Herbert Broom (q.v.); and John, the youngest (d. 1850), married Ann, daughter of William Saville, of Balham Hall, Clapham, whose descendants have filled distinguished positions in the Army, the Navy, the Church, and the Civil Service.

*BROOME, SIR FREDERICK NAPIER, K.C.M.B. (1842-1896), eldest son of Rev. Frederick Broome (great-grandson of John Broom, of Kidderminster, q.v.) and his wife Catherine, daughter of Colonel D. C. Napier. Born at Montreal. Married 1865, Mary, daughter of W. G. Stewart, Island Secretary of Jamaica, and widow of Colonel Sir G. R. Barker, K.C.B. (authoress of "*Station Life in N. Zealand*," etc.) Emigrated to N. Zealand, 1857, and was engaged in sheep farming; returned to England, 1869; employed on staff of *Times* newspaper, 1869-75; was Secretary to St. Paul's Cathedral Completion Fund, 1870-72, and to Royal Commission on Unseaworthy Ships, 1873-4; accompanied Sir Garnet Wolseley on a special mission to Natal, 1875; was Colonial Secretary of Natal, 1875-7, and of Mauritius, 1878-9, and was Lieut.-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Trinidad, 1891. A younger brother, Charles Saville Broome, Lieut., R.N., is author of "*A Rolling Stone*," being his life and experiences in S. Africa. The third, the Hon. William Napier Broome, is Chief Justice of Natal.

BRYAN, STEPHEN (d. 1748). Apprenticed as a printer in London; freeman June 3rd, 1706. Started the *Worcester Postman*, June, 1709. Title changed in 1722 to *Worcester Post or Western*

Journal. This claims to be "The Oldest English Newspaper" next to the *London Gazette*. Bryan occupied a house on the south side of the Cross Keys, Sidbury. Three months before his death in 1748 he had assigned the paper to Mr. H. Berrow, who then gave it the now familiar name of *Berrow's Worcester Journal*. He was buried at St. Michael's Church.

BUCKNALL, RUPERT THOMAS HAMPDEN, M.D. (1873-1913). Born at Kidderminster; son of Thomas Silvester Bucknall and Jane Alicia, his wife. Educated at King Charles I. School, Kidderminster. Matriculated at London University at the age of 16. Student of Birmingham University, and of University College, London. M.B. (First Class Honours), 1896; M.D. Lond. Gold Medal, 1897; B.S. (First Class Honours), 1898; F.R.C.S., 1899; M.S. Lond., 1900. Assistant Professor of Clinical Surgery, University College Hospital; Consulting Surgeon, Victoria Hospital for Children; Fellow of University College Hospital; Author (Trier Prize, R.C.S., Eng.) of *Pathological Conditions that arrive on Imperfect Closure of Visceral Cleft*; University College Hospital *Surgical Reports*, 1900-01; contributed with Sir J. R. Godlee on a *Case of Pharyngeal Pouch*, *Med. Chir. Trans.*, 1901, etc. In 1904, Dr. Bucknall married Violet, daughter of Rev. G. Vallings, and had a successful practice in Harley Street; but a very bright and promising career was brought to an untimely end by a motor accident as he was returning from St. Leonards-on-Sea. He is buried in the cemetery at Bexhill.

*BULLINGHAM, JOHN (d. 1598). Born at Gloucester. Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, 1550. Chaplain to Bishop Gardiner, 1554; Prebendary of St. Paul's, 1565; Canon of Worcester, 1570; Bishop of Gloucester, 1581-98, holding the See of Bristol *in commendam*, 1581-9. Wrote the story of Julius Palmer the Martyr for John Fox. Attacked by Martin Marprelate.

*BULLINGHAM, NICHOLAS (1512?-1576), born at Worcester, probably son of Thomas Bullingham, one of the Bailiffs of the City, 1528. Fellow of All Souls', Oxford, 1536. Chaplain to Cranmer, 1547. Prebendary and Archdeacon of Lincoln, 1549. Being married, he was deprived of his preferments by Queen Mary and went into exile, 1554. Returned in 1558; was made Chaplain to Parker and assisted at his consecration in Lambeth

Chapel, 1559. LL.D. Cambridge, 1559. Bishop of Lincoln, 1560. Joined with three other Bishops in drawing up the famous "advertisements" prescribing the minimum of ritual that would be tolerated, 1565. Bishop of Worcester, 1571. Translated the Canonical Epistles and the Apocalypse for the "*Bishops' Bible*." Buried in the Jesus Chapel of Worcester Cathedral. He was twice married.

*BURNET, ELIZABETH (1661-1709), born at Earontoun, near Southampton, daughter of Sir Richard Blake. Bishop Fell, a friend of her family, was guardian to Robert Berkeley, of Spetchley, whom she married, 1678. In 1684, Mr. and Mrs. Berkeley settled at the Hague, and became warm adherents of the Prince of Orange. After William III.'s Accession they returned to Spetchley. Her husband died in 1693, and she then fulfilled his wish to build a Hospital at Worcester. During her seven years' widowhood she wrote her most noted book, "*A Method of Devotion*." In 1700 she became third wife of the famous Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury. Her fortune was left to her own disposal and she kept one-fifth for herself and bestowed the other four-fifths on charities. She died 3rd February, 1709, and was buried at Spetchley.

*BURY, EDWARD (1616-1700), born in Worcestershire. Educated at Coventry School and at Oxford. Received Presbyterian ordination and took the place of the deprived Rector of Great Bolas, Shropshire, before 1654. Ejected in 1662, and suffered great privations. Calamy gives a list of eight of his works, including "*The Soul's Looking-glass*," "*The Husbandman's Companion*," "*England's Bane*," etc.

*BUTLER, SAMUEL (1612-1680), fifth child of Samuel Butler, Farmer and Churchwarden of Strensham. Educated at Worcester School under Henry Bright (q.v.). Page to the Countess of Kent at Wrest, Bedfordshire, 1628, where he met with Selden who trained his mind. Became clerk to Thomas Jeffereys, a J.P. at Earl's Croome, Worcestershire, afterwards to Sir Samuel Luke, of Caple Hoo, Bedfordshire, a Presbyterian, one of Cromwell's generals, who was the original of "*Hudibras*." Spent some time in France and Holland. His first work was an anonymous prose tract, "*Mola Asinaria*," in favour of the Stuarts, which perhaps led to

his appointment as Secretary to the Earl of Carbery, Lord President of the Marches of Wales, 1660. He was also made Steward of Ludlow Castle but resigned his office after marriage with Miss Herbert or Widow Morgan, whose fortune was soon lost or spent. Butler became suddenly famous at the age of fifty by the publication of a small anonymous volume, "*Hudibras: the first part written in the time of the late Wars*": licensed 11th November, 1662; published 1663. Part second appeared in 1664; part third in 1678. There were pirated editions of each part. Charles II. and his Court were delighted with the book, but did nothing for the author. His gift of matchless satire offended his friends. He lived in poverty and obscurity till his death on 25th September, 1680. His friend, William Longueville, buried him in the churchyard of St. Paul's, Covent Garden. John Barber, Lord Mayor of London, put up a monument to him in Westminster Abbey, 1721. A collection of Butler's manuscript works is now in the British Museum. In 1759, two volumes were published entitled "*The Genuine Remains in Verse and Prose of Mr. Samuel Butler.*" Other works published during the writer's lifetime are the "*Geneva Ballad*," 1674; "*Ode to the Memory of Du-Val*," 1671; "*Two Letters*," 1672.

*BUTLER, WILLIAM JOHN, D.D. (1818-1894), son of J. L. Butler, of Southgate, Scholar of Trin. Coll., Cambridge; B.A., 1840; D.D., 1885. Curate of Dogmersfield, 1841; Puttenham, 1843; Wareside, 1844; Vicar of Wantage, 1846-80. Canon of Worcester, 1880-85. Founder (1850) and Warden till death of the Sisterhood of St. Mary's, Wantage; Founder (1883) of the Girls' High School (now "Alice Ottley") at Worcester. Dean of Lincoln, 1885. His "*Life and Letters*" was published in 1897.

*BUTT, GEORGE, D.D. (1741-1795), son of Dr. Carey Butt, physician, of Lichfield. Educated at Stafford, Westminster, and Christ Church, Oxford. B.A., 1765; D.D., 1793. Curate of Leigh, 1765; Rector of Stanford and Vicar of Clifton-on-Teme, 1771. Married in 1773 Martha Sherwood. Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the King, 1783. Vicar of Kidderminster, 1787. Father of Rev. John Martin Butt, author of various books on Prophecy, of Lucy Lyttelton Cameron (q.v.), and of Mary Martha Sherwood (q.v.) Dr. Butt published *Isaiah Verified*, 1784; several sermons on special occasions; in 1791, *Sermons* in 2 vols. with

his portrait; in 1793, *Poems* in two vols. dedicated to Lord Valentia, one of his former pupils.

*CALDICOTT, ALFRED JAMES (1842-1897), son of a Worcester hop merchant and amateur musician; leading chorister; sang at the Three Choirs Music Meeting at Worcester; studied music at Leipzig under Mescheles, Reinecke, Richter, and others, then returned and was appointed organist of St. Stephen's Church, Worcester, in 1865. Mus. Bac., Cambridge, 1878; gained a special prize offered by the Huddersfield Glee and Madrigal Union, with a humorous glee entitled "Humpty Dumpty." Conducted his own composition, "The Widow of Nain," at the Worcester Festival. Settled in London, where he composed operettas for German Reed, and conducted at the Prince of Wales' Theatre. Visited America as conductor to Miss Huntingdon's Light Opera Company, 1890. Professor at the Royal College of Music and the Guildhall School, but resigned on being appointed Principal of the London College of Music. Also conducted at the Comedy Theatre. Composed part songs and operettas. Died at Barnwood, near Gloucester.

*CALVERLEY, CHARLES STUART (1831-1884), born at Martley, son of the Rev. Henry Blayds, who resumed the old Yorkshire family name of Calverley. At Harrow, 1846-50. Won Balliol Scholarship, 1850. Chancellor's Prize for Latin Poem, 1851. Boyish recklessness caused his removal from Oxford, 1852, and he entered at Christ's College, Cambridge. Craven Scholar, &c., 1854; Second in the Classical Tripos, 1856; Fellow of Christ's College, 1858. Called to the Bar, 1865, and joined the Northern Circuit. Married Ellen Calverley, of Oulton, Yorkshire. Had a fall while skating, 1867, and the injury obliged him to give up his profession. He died 17th February, 1884, and is buried in Folkestone Cemetery. He was naturally indolent, but endowed with great intellectual power and keen wit, and has written the best parodies in the language. His examination prizes on "*Pickwick*," 1857, were won by Sir Walter Besant and Professor Skeat. His works are "*Verses and Translations*," 1862; "*Translations into English and Latin*," 1866; "*Theocritus translated into English verse*," 1869; "*Fly Leaves*," 1872.

CAMERON, CHARLES M.B. (1748-1818), born at Worcester, son of Thomas Cameron (q.v.). Educated at Eton, Balliol College, and Edinburgh. For 40 years physician to Worcester Infirmary. Eulogistic obituary notice in *Worcester Herald*.

*CAMERON, LUCY LYTTELTON (1781-1858), born at Stanford-on-Teme, daughter of Dr. George Butt, vicar, and his wife Martha Sherwood. A clever child brought up in cultivated and intellectual surroundings. In 1806, married the Rev. C. R. Cameron, eldest son of Dr. Cameron, of Worcester. Worked with her husband among the colliers in his district of Donnington Wood, Shropshire, for 25 years. Moved to Louth, Lincolnshire, 1836, and to Swaby Rectory, 1839. Wrote many religious tales and allegories warmly praised by Dr. Arnold, such as "*Amelia*," the "*Two Lambs*," the "*Flower Pot*." Sister of Mrs. Sherwood (q.v.). Buried at Swaby. *Life* written by her son, Rev. G. T. Cameron (second edition, 1873).

CAMERON, THOMAS (1704-1777), born at Edinburgh. Exhibitioner at Balliol College, Oxford; M.D. Settled as physician at Worcester, 1727. Promoted the establishment of the Infirmary, 1745. Married (1) Miss Severn; (2) Barbara Ann, daughter of Wm. Plowden, of Plowden, Salop, 1774. Wrote many medical papers.

*CAMPBELL, JOHN, Lord Campbell (1779-1861), son of Rev. G. Campbell, D.D., minister at Cupar, N.B. Bencher and Treasurer of Lincoln's Inn; K.C., 1827; M.P. for Dudley, 1832-34; Solicitor-General, 1832; Attorney-General, 1834; Lord Chancellor of Ireland, 1841; created Baron Campbell, 1841; Lord Chancellor, 1859. Wrote the "*Lives of the Lord Chancellors and Lord Chief Justices of England*," &c.

*CANTELUPE, WALTER DE (d. 1266). Second son of William, first Baron Cantelupe. At Roman Court in 1229; sent by Pope Gregory IX. to carry the pall to Archbishop Richard. One of seven itinerant Justices, 1231; elected Bishop of Worcester, 1236; consecrated at Viterbo by the Pope; enthroned at Worcester in presence of King Henry III., Queen Eleanor, the Queen of Scotland, &c., 1237. A most vigorous and beneficent ruler of his diocese. One of three arbitrators in the dispute between Bishop Grosseteste and his Chapter, 1239; at Lyons to defend the rights of his See against William Beauchamp, 1250; supported Grosseteste in resisting the Pope's demand of a tenth for the King, 1252; excommunicated those who had disregarded Magna Charta, 1253; accompanied the King and Queen to Gascony, and was sent as

Ambassador to arrange for the marriage of Eleanor, sister of Alfonso X., of Castile, with his son Edward; resisted encroachments on the Church by Pope and King, 1255; elected one of the 24 Provisors to help the King in the Government, 1257; at the outbreak of the Civil War he took part with Simon de Montfort; attempted to mediate between the King and Barons before the battle of Lewes, 1264. Simon de Montfort slept at his Manor of Kempsey the night before the battle of Evesham, 1265. Suspended and summoned to Rome. Died at Blockley, 12th February, 1266, and buried in Worcester Cathedral, where his effigy remains. Next to Grosseteste, the greatest Bishop of his time. Founded the Nunnery of Whiston, Worcester, and began the fortifications of Hartlebury Castle.

*CARD, HENRY (1779-1844), born in Surrey. Educated at Westminster and Oxford. Presented, 1815, to the living of Great Malvern; 1832, to that at Donnington, Herefordshire; F.R.S. and F.S.A. He wrote on historical, religious and recreative subjects. Died at Great Malvern.

*CARDALE, PAUL (1705-1775). Probably son of Samuel Cardale, of Dudley. Educated at the Dissenting Academy of Ebenezer Latham, M.D., from 1720. Assistant Presbyterian Minister at Kidderminster, 1726; Minister at Evesham, 1733. Adopted Socinian views and wrote many theological books, including, "*The True Doctrines of the New Testament concerning Jesus Christ*," 1771. Buried in All Saints' Church, Evesham; epitaph written by Rev. John Rawlings, Perpetual Curate of Badsey.

*CARPENTER, JOHN (d. 1476), born at Westbury, Gloucestershire. Educated at Oriel College, Oxford. Master of St. Antony's Hospital and School, London, 1420; Rector of St. Benet Fink, 1440; Provost of Oriel, 1430; Chancellor of Oxford University, 1437; Bishop of Worcester, 1443; rebuilt and richly endowed the College of Priests in Westbury Church; built the Gatehouse at Hartlebury Castle; promoted the building of bridges, &c., in the diocese. Died at Northwick and buried at Westbury, 1476.

*CARPENTER, LANT (1780-1840), born at Kidderminster, third son of George Carpenter, carpet manufacturer, by his wife

Mary Hooke. Adopted by his mother's guardian, Nicholas Pearsall, a benevolent Unitarian who founded a Grammar School at Kidderminster. In 1797, entered the Dissenting Academy at Northampton, which was closed in 1798; Carpenter then entered Glasgow College, studied science and theology; became assistant in the Rev. John Corrie's School, near Birmingham, 1801; preacher at the New Meeting, Birmingham, 1802; Librarian at Liverpool Athenæum, 1802-1805; Co-Pastor with James Manning, of St. George's Meeting, Exeter, 1805-1817; also conducted a Boarding School, founded a Public Library, &c.; made LL.D of Glasgow, 1806; removed to Lewin's Mead Chapel, Bristol, 1817; took a leading part in politics, in public life, and in scientific education. His health broke down in 1839, and he was drowned 5th April, 1840, while going by steamer from Leghorn to Marseilles. The body was buried at Porto d'Anzio where it was cast ashore. Dr. Carpenter married Anna Penn, of Kidderminster, and left a family of six children, all of whom were distinguished. His eldest child was Miss Mary Carpenter, the Philanthropist. The chief of his 38 works were: (1) "*Unitarianism the Doctrine of the Gospel*," 8vo. 1809; (2) "*Systematic Education*," 2 vols.; (3) "*An Examination of the Charges made against Unitarians by the Right Rev. Dr. Magee*," 1820; "*A Harmony of the Gospels*," &c.

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*CARR, ROBERT JAMES (1774-1841), born at Twickenham, son of Rev. Colston Carr, a schoolmaster. Educated at Worcester College, Oxford. Married Nancy Wilkinson, of Roehampton, 1797. Became Vicar of Brighton, and a friend of Prince Regent; Dean of Hereford, 1820; Bishop of Chichester, 1824; Clerk to the Closet till 1837; Bishop of Worcester, 1831. Attended George IV. during his last illness. Died at Hartlebury Castle, and is buried in the churchyard.

*CASLON, WILLIAM (1692-1766), born at Cradley, Worcestershire. Apprenticed to an ornamental engraver of gun locks and barrels. In 1716, started this business in London, and added to it a type foundry, 1720. Employed by S.P.C.K. to cut the fount of "English Arabic" for the New Testament. In course of time his work became renowned over Europe and gained him and his pupil Jackson the title of the "English Elzevirs." He died at his "country house" in Bethnal Green, and was buried in St. Luke's

churchyard. This famous firm still continues, after two centuries, under the name of Messrs. H. W. Caslon, Ltd., 82, Chiswell Street, London.

CAWOOD, JOHN (1775-1852), born at Matlock. St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, 1797. B.A. 1801. Ordained in 1800 to the Curacy with sole charge of Ribbesford, Bewdley, and Dowles; a zealous pioneer of Evangelical work in the district. He founded what was probably the first Sunday School in the county, held Cottage Lectures, and started a Mission in a remote and lawless part of the Wyre Forest, which led thereafter to the founding of a Parish, with Church, Schools, Clubs, &c. To his Parochial work he added the Mastership of Bewdley Grammar School, where he trained and inspired many men who became distinguished workers in the Church, e.g., Bishop Feild (Newfoundland), Bishop Medley (Fredericton), Canon Hugh Stowell, Prebendary John Venn, Rev. J. G. Breay, &c. He preached patriotic sermons to the old Bewdley Volunteers of 1802, and started a flourishing branch of the C.M.S. in 1816. He published two volumes of *Sermons*, and "*The Church of England and Dissent*," in reply to the Rev. J. Angell James. He was twice married, and left a son, Rev. John Cawood, Vicar of Pensax, and Rector of Bayton and Mamble. Mr. Cawood completed 50 years ministry at Bewdley, and was buried in Dowles churchyard.

*CECIL, JOHN, alias SNOWDEN (1558-1626), born in Worcester, and educated at Trinity College, Oxford; joined the Roman Catholic Seminary at Rheims in 1583. Ordained at Rome, 1584. After being Secretary to Cardinal Allen, he joined Parsons at Valladolid. Sent to England, 1591, in company with Fixer, but was captured at sea and brought prisoner to London. When examined he pretended that he had always intended to give up his treasonable correspondence, and so was suffered to enter the service of Burghley, as a spy in Scotland. For ten years he combined the rôles of zealous missionary, political agent to Scottish Roman Catholic Earls, and spy in the pay of England. The Earls sent him to Spain, but he maintained correspondence all the while with Cecil and Drake, and told the Earl of Essex that he had disclosed Roman Catholic plots by sending the letters of his Scotch masters to Burghley. He was thus employed, journeying to Spain and Rome, travelling as priest or as soldier, ever pretending to be betraying the other side, until 1601, when he was appointed one of

the four deputies of the English priests who went to Rome to lay before the Pope their grievances against the Jesuits. Parsons, his old superior, denounced him as "swindler, forger, spy, friend of heretics and betrayer of his brethren." He ended his life in peace and prosperity at Paris, as chaplain to Margaret de Valois.

*CHAMBERLAIN, ROBERT, established, in 1786, a porcelain manufactory near to Diglis, in Worcester, on the site of the present Royal Porcelain Works. He had served his apprenticeship to the well-known firm of Flight and Barr, and worked for them from 1751 to 1783, and then set up the rival business of Chamberlain and Son. The firms were re-united, 1840. He made a dinner service for the East India Co., price £2,170, and a dinner and breakfast service for the Prince Regent, for £4,047.

*CHAMBERS, JOHN (1780-1839), born in London. Educated as architect, but devoted himself to literature. Married, 1814, Mary, daughter of Peter Le Neve Foster, of Wymondham, Norfolk. In 1815, settled at Worcester; in 1823 removed to Norfolk, and died at Norwich, 1839. Author of (1) "*A General History of Malvern*," 8vo., Worcester, 1817; 2nd edition, 1820. (2) "*A General History of Worcester*," 8vo., 1819. (3) "*Biographical Illustrations of Worcestershire*," 8vo., 1820. (4) "*History of County of Norfolk*," 2 vols., 8vo., Norwich, 1829.

*CHAMBERS, JOHN CHARLES (1817-1874), born in the Tything, Worcester, 23rd November, 1817, son of John Chambers the biographer. Educated at Norwich School and Emmanuel College, Cambridge. B.A. 1840. While an undergraduate founded the first Sunday Schools in Cambridge. In 1842, Curate of Sedbergh; In 1846, settled at Perth and founded St. Ninian's Cathedral; in 1855, Vicar of St. Mary Magdalene's at Harlow; 1856, Perpetual Curate of St. Mary's, Crown Street, Soho, London, and Warden of the "House of Charity," Soho. Most earnest and successful as a parish priest. Died 21st May, 1874. Wrote "*Sermons*," "*Reformation not Deformation*," and other lectures.

*CHIPPENDALE, THOMAS (fl. 1760), born in Worcestershire. In 1752, was cabinet maker and upholsterer of St. Martin's Lane, London. Famous for his mahogany furniture of elaborate and delicate design. Published, in 1752, "*Book of Designs for Furniture*,"

drawn by himself; 2nd edition, 1759; 3rd edition, 1762. In 1858-9, "*Chippendale's Designs for Sconces, Chimney and Looking Glass Frames in the Old French Style,*" was published by Weale.

*CLARE, SIR RALPH (1587-1670), eldest son of Sir Francis Clare, of Caldwell, Kidderminster, descended from the d'Abitots. Zealous Royalist and Churchman. Fought at Worcester, 1642 and 1651. Objected to Richard Baxter's retention of the Vicarage of Kidderminster. Portrait in Nash's "*Worcestershire.*"

*CLARIDGE, RICHARD (1649-1723), born in Yorkshire. B.A., Oxford, 1670; Rector of Peopleton, 1673-91; became Baptist preacher, and afterwards joined the Society of Friends; Schoolmaster at Barking, 1700. *Life and works*, by John Bisse, 1726.

*CLARK, JEREMIAH (died, 1809), son of Charles Clark, a lay-vicar of Worcester Cathedral. Chorister. Settled in Birmingham as organist and teacher of music, where he took a leading part in concerts and festivals. In 1806, organist of Worcester Cathedral. Published songs, sonatas, glees, and canzonets. Patronised by Lord Dudley and Ward.

*CLAUGHTON, THOMAS LEGH (1808-1892). Educated at Rugby; B.A. (First Class) 1831; Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, 1832-42; Public Examiner, 1835-6; Professor of Poetry, 1852-57; Vicar of Kidderminster, 1841-67, where he carried on his work most successfully, and drew to his side a band of earnest curates, many of whom afterwards attained distinction in the Church—e.g., Bishops Walsham How, A. Blomfield, A. G. Douglas, Deans Boyle and Herbert, Archdeacon Seymour, W. R. Churton, etc. In 1867, Dr. Claughton was consecrated Bishop of Rochester, and when, in 1877, the new See of St. Albans was formed, he became its first Bishop. He married the Hon. Julia Ward, sister of the Earl of Dudley.

*CLIFFORD, RICHARD (died, 1421). Dean of York, 1398; Bishop of Worcester, 1401. Sent to Germany by Henry IV. to treat about a marriage between the son of the King of the Romans and the Princess Blanche. Translated to London, 1407, and presided at the trial of Sir John Oldcastle, 1413; attended the Council of Constance, 1416.

*CLIVE, CAROLINE (1801-1873), daughter and co-heir of Edmund Meysey-Wigley, of Shakenhurst, Worcestershire. Born in London. Married, 1840, the Rev. Archer Clive, Chancellor of Hereford Cathedral. Published poems and novels chiefly under the signature of "V," of which the most famous was "*Paul Ferroll*" (1855), a powerful, sensational novel. She was accidentally burnt to death.

*COBHAM, THOMAS (d. 1327). Educated at Paris, Oxford, and Cambridge. Appointed Bishop of Worcester by the Pope, 1317. Founded a Library at Oxford.

COCKERELL, SIR CHARLES (1755-1837). Served the East India Company, 1776-1800; Postmaster-General in India, 1804-6; Returned to England as India Agent and Banker; Mayor of Evesham, 1810 and 1833; M.P. for Evesham, 1818-37. Married, (1) Mary Tryphena, daughter of Sir C. W. Blunt, Bart., and (2) Hon. Harriett Rushout, daughter of John, 1st Lord Northwick. Portrait at Evesham.

*COCKS, ARTHUR HERBERT (1819-1881), Indian civilian, grandson of the first Lord Somers. Educated at Haileybury; entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1837. After a brilliant service, both in peace and war, during which he acted as political officer with Lord Gough's army, 1848-9, and gained the esteem and friendship of Sir Charles Napier, Edwardes, and Nicholson, and received the C.B., 1860, he retired 1863, returned to England and settled at Dunley Hall in Worcestershire, where he took part in the county administration. Married, in 1847, Anna, daughter of Lieutenant-General John Eckford, C.B. Died in London.

*COLBATCH, SIR JOHN (d. 1729), physician, native of Worcester; became Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians in 1696; knighted, 1716. Published many medical tracts.

*COLLIER, GILES (1622-1678), author, born at Pershore. Educated at New Inn Hall, Oxford; M.A., 1648. Took the Covenant in the same year, and in 1654 assisted the Commissioners for the ejection of "scandalous, ignorant, and insufficient schoolmasters and ministers." At the Restoration he complied with the Act of Uniformity, and thus held the living of Blockley, which had been given him in 1648, until his death. Author of many tracts.

*COLLIS, JOHN DAY (1816-1879), born in Ireland. Educated at Rugby and Oxford; M.A., 1841; D.D., 1860. Headmaster of Bromsgrove School, 1842. Under his direction the school flourished in every way, and new buildings were erected. Honorary Canon of Worcester, 1854; Vicar of Stratford-on-Avon, 1867; Founder and first Warden of Trinity College School, Stratford, 1872. Died at Shottery Hall. He was twice married. Published many educational books.

COMPTON, LORD ALWYNE FREDERICK (1825-1906), fourth son of the second Marquis of Northampton. Educated at Eton and Cambridge; 14th wrangler, 1848. Ordained, 1850; Rector of Castle Ashby, 1852-79; Archdeacon of Oakham, 1875-79; Dean of Worcester, 1879-86. Married, 1850, Florence, eldest daughter of the Rev. Robert Anderson. At Worcester, Lord and Lady Alwyne Compton did much for the good of the city, improving the conduct of the musical festivals, and interesting themselves in every phase of life in the city and county. Appointed Bishop of Ely, 1886; resigned 1905. Died at Canterbury.

*COOKES, SIR THOMAS, Baronet (d. 1701), of Bentley Pauncetot, Worcestershire, was a benefactor of Bromsgrove and Feckenham Schools. Dying in 1701, he left £10,000 to Oxford University, whereby Gloucester Hall was converted into Worcester College.

COOKSEY, HOLLAND (d. 1792), son of Richard Cooksey, of the White Ladies, Worcester. Educated at Merton College, Oxford, and the Temple. Chairman of Worcestershire Quarter Sessions. Married Miss Tart. Published "*A Charge to the Grand Jury of Worcester*," "*Essays on the Lives and Characters of the Lord Chancellors Somers and Hardwicke*," 1791 (this work bears the name of his son Richard on the title-page). See pedigree in Nash II. 50, also "*Chambers*" p. 541.

*COOPER, ROBERT (fl. 1681), son of Robert Cooper, Kidderminster, servitor of Pembroke College, Oxford, 1666, and became a Fellow. 1681, Rector of Harlington, Middlesex. Wrote "*A General Introduction to Geography*," 1680, etc.

*COOTE, RICHARD, Earl of Bellomont (d. 1700). Son of Richard, first Lord Coote, of Coloony, by Mary, daughter of Sir George St. George, Bart. Succeeded his father, 1683; M.P. for

Droitwich, 1688-95. Attainted by the Irish Parliament of James II. in 1689; but appointed Governor of Leitrim, Treasurer to the Queen, and created Earl of Bellomont by William III. In 1695 he was made Governor of New York, where he died in 1700, greatly lamented, a fast being held for his death. He married, in 1676, Catherine, daughter and heiress of Bridges Nanfan, of Birtsmorton, a bride of 11 years old. The widow married successively Admiral William Caldwell, Samuel Pytts, of Kyre, and Alderman William Bridgen. After the death of his two sons, Nanfan and Richard, his nephew Charles Coote, of Birtsmorton and Berrow, was created Earl of Bellomont, but the peerage again died with him.

CORBETT, JOHN (1817-1901), son of Joseph Corbett, a Shropshire farmer and canal boat-owner. Entered the salt trade; acquired the derelict Salt and Alkali Works at Stoke Prior and made them prosperous; purchased lands and other salt works at Droitwich, which placed him at the head of the trade, and gained him the title of the "Salt King"; later he disposed of his interest in the Salt Union, and lived at the mansion he built at Impney, near Droitwich. M.P. for Droitwich, 1874-85. In 1876 Mr. Corbett married Anne Eliza, daughter of John O'Meara, of Tipperary. He abolished the employment of women and girls in his works, restored Stoke Prior Church, and devoted much money to charitable uses.

*CORNEWALL, FOLLIOTT HERBERT WALKER (1754-1831). St John's College, Cambridge, M.A., and Chaplain to the House of Commons, 1780; Canon of Windsor and D.D., 1784; Dean of Canterbury, 1792; Bishop of Bristol, 1797; Hereford, 1802; and Worcester, 1808-31. Lived in considerable state.

COTTON, WILLIAM ALFRED (1852-89), born at Bromsgrove, son of William Cotton an Auctioneer and Estate Agent. Educated at Worcester by Mr. Marcus, and succeeded to his father's business in 1874. His tastes were for numismatics and local antiquities. He acquired a valuable collection of old coins and medals, especially rich in Worcestershire tradesmen's tokens. His chief work was "*The Coins, Tokens, and Medals of Worcestershire*," 1885; he was a contributor to Boyne's "*Trade Tokens*," 1891; and was a member of the Numismatic Society; he wrote many books and pamphlets

on the church and antiquities of Bromsgrove. About 200 rare old county pamphlets were presented by him to the Worcester Reference Library; and his elder brother and legatee, Mr. John Cotton, architect, afterwards gave a large part of his Worcestershire coins to the Victoria Institute Museum. He died at Ventnor, unmarried, at the early age of 37, and left by will £800 towards the erection of an "Institute" at Bromsgrove. He is buried in Bromsgrove Cemetery.

*COVENTRY, ANNE, COUNTESS OF (1673-1763), daughter of Henry Somerset, first Duke of Beaufort. Married Thomas, second Earl of Coventry, 1691. She was left a widow 1710. Wrote "*Meditations and Reflexions, Moral and Divine.*" Buried at Badminton, after 53 years widowhood, aged 90.

COVENTRY, GEORGE WILLIAM, EARL OF COVENTRY (1722-1809), son of fifth Earl. Educated at Winchester and Oxford. M.P. for Worcestershire, 1747-51; Lord-Lieutenant, 1751-1808; Lord of the Bedchamber to George II.; Recorder of Coventry and of Worcester. Married, 1752, Maria, daughter of John Gunning, of Castle Coote, the most lovely of the three sisters so famed for their beauty; she died of consumption, 1760; and in 1764 he married Barbara, daughter of the tenth Baron St. John of Bletsoe. Buried in Croome Church which had been built at his expense.

*COVENTRY, HENRY (1618-1687), fourth son of Lord Keeper Coventry (q.v.). Fellow of All Souls, Oxford; Groom of the Bedchamber to Charles II., whom he attended in exile; M.P. for Droitwich, 1661-81; Envoy to Sweden, 1664-66 and 1671-2; Ambassador to the Congress at Breda, 1667; one of the two principal Secretaries of State, 1672-80; a Lord of the Admiralty, 1673-7. Buried in the Church of St. Martin in the Fields, London. By his will he left his estate at Hampton Lovett to erect and endow a Hospital at Droitwich for 24 poor people.

*COVENTRY, THOMAS, LORD COVENTRY (1578-1640), born at Earl's Croome, son of Sir Thomas Coventry, judge, by his wife Margaret Jeffreys of Earl's Croome. Entered Balliol College Oxford, 1592; Inner Temple, 1594; Bencher, 1614; Treasurer, 1617-1623; friend of Coke; Recorder of London and Solicitor-General, 1617; M.P. for Droitwich, 1621-22; Attorney-General, 1621; Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, 1625; created Baron Coventry of Aylesborough,

Worcestershire, 1628; advised conciliatory measures in the King's disputes with his Parliaments; lent the King £10,000, December, 1639. Died in London. Buried at Croome d'Abitot. He married (1) Sarah, daughter of John Sebright, of Besford; (2) Elizabeth, daughter of John Aldersley, of Spurston, Cheshire. His eldest son Thomas, second Baron Coventry, married Mary, daughter of Sir Wm. Craven; the second, John, was father of Sir John Coventry, M.P. for Weymouth, who had his nose slit by ruffians for an allusion in a debate to the King and Nell Gwyn. This led to the passing of the "Coventry Act." His daughters all married into distinguished families: Anne, wife of Sir W. Savile and mother of George Savile, Marquis of Halifax; Mary, wife of Henry Thynne, of Longleat; Margaret, wife of Anthony Ashley Cooper, first Earl of Shaftesbury; and Dorothy, wife of Sir John Pakington. Portraits at Croome Court, and at Grove Park, Watford (by Jansen). Engraved portraits by Droeshout, Elstracke, Houbraken, and Vandergucht.

COVENTRY, THOMAS, EARL OF COVENTRY (1629-1699), second son of Thomas, second Baron Coventry, by Mary, daughter of Sir William Craven. M.P. for Droitwich, 1660-70; and for Warwick, 1681-87. Created Viscount Deerhurst and Earl of Coventry, 1697; High Steward of Worcester and of Evesham. Buried at Croome Dabitot.

*COVENTRY, SIR WILLIAM (1628?-1686), son of Thomas, Lord Coventry. Entered Queen's College, Oxford, 1642. Commanded a company in the Civil War. Went to the Hague, 1660, and was appointed Private Secretary to James, Duke of York; M.P. for Yarmouth, 1661; Commissioner of the Navy, 1662; Commissioner for Government of Tangier, 1662; Privy Councillor, 1665. "The best speaker in the House of Commons." Supported Bennet (Earl of Arlington), and helped to overthrow Clarendon. Committed to the tower for sending a challenge to the Duke of Buckingham, but soon released, March, 1668. Retired into private life at Minster Lovell, Oxfordshire. Died unmarried, 23rd June, 1686. Buried at Penshurst. "*The Character of a Trimmer*," attributed to him was partly written by his nephew, the Marquis of Halifax; he also wrote "*England's Appeal from the Cabal*," 1673; and an "*Account of Cardinal Pool's Secret Papers*," He is constantly referred to in Pepys' Diary.

CRANE, JOHN (b. 1750?), born at Bromsgrove; clock-maker, bookseller, and dealer in fancy goods." Wrote many topical rhymes in a racy vein, which were first issued in pamphlet form, and afterwards in a volume entitled "*Poems dedicated to John Bull, by a Bird of Bromsgrove.*" This reached its seventh edition, and is of additional interest as being printed by George Nicholson, of Stourport (q.v.). He lived to be more than 70, and in his later years suffered from loss of sight.

*CREIGHTON, MANDELL (1843-1901), born at Carlisle. Educated at Durham and Oxford; Fellow of Merton, 1866; Ordained, 1871; Canon of Worcester, 1885-1891; during his tenure of the Canonry he worked hard for the religious and social life of the city, inaugurating the Worcester Charity Organization Society, lecturing on historical subjects and local history. Wrote the "*History of the Papacy*" (1882-94), and many other works. Bishop of Peterborough, 1885; London, 1896.

*CRUSIUS, LEWIS (1701-1775). M.A. Cantab, 1737; Headmaster of the Charterhouse, 1748; Prebendary of Worcester, 1751; F.R.S., 1754; Rector of Stoke Prior, 1754, and of St. John's in Bedwardine, 1764; with these he held the Headmastership of Charterhouse until 1769, and when he died was buried in the chapel. Wrote "*The Lives of the Roman Poets.*"

CURTLER, THOMAS GALE (1797-1885). Purchased Beveré Estate, Claines, 1837, and for half-a-century devoted himself zealously to the public service of the city and county. From 1845 to 1866, he was Vice-chairman of Worcestershire Quarter Sessions, and on his retirement received from the county his portrait and a service of plate in recognition of his work. He was also a keen agriculturist and raised a noted herd of Shorthorns.

*DARBY, ABRAHAM (1677-1717), born probably at Wren's Nest, Dudley. Apprenticed to a malt-mill maker in Birmingham. Visited Holland and brought back some Dutch brass-founders. He founded the Baptist Mills Brass Works, near Bristol, and in 1708 took out a patent for "a new way of casting iron pots and other iron-bodied ware in sand only without loam or clay." The utensils were thus considerably cheapened, and from having been hitherto imported, were now manufactured in England. He left the Bristol Works in the following year to lease the Coalbrookdale Works, in

Shropshire. His wife, Mary, was buried at the Friends' Meeting-house, at Bewdley, 1718. His son, Abraham, who was born 1710, in due course succeeded to the management, and is said to have been the first to use coke instead of charcoal in smelting iron ore. The third Abraham Darby (1750-1791), built the first iron bridge in Great Britain.

DAVIES, HENRY FANSHAWE (1837-1914), son of General F. J. Davies, of Danehurst, Sussex. As a Naval Officer he served in Burmese War, 1852-3, and in the Baltic, 1854; joined Grenadier Guards, 1854; commanded the troops at the wreck of the *Clyde*, and fought in Zululand, 1879; Lieut.-Colonel commanding 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards, 1880-85; Major-General, 1886; commanded the troops in Cork district, 1889-93; Lieut.-General, 1893. Married, 1863, Ellen Christine, daughter of J. A. Hankey, Balcombe Place, Sussex. After retiring from the Army in 1898, he was active as a county administrator in Worcestershire, residing at Elmley Castle, which he inherited from his uncle, Col. T. H. H. Davies (q.v.). In 1908, he was made Hon. Colonel of the Lincolnshire Regiment.

*DAVIES, MILES (1652-1715?), born in Flintshire. Joined the English College at Rome and Ordained. 1688; acted as Missioner in Worcestershire, and as Confessor at Blackmore Park; publicly recanted his Romanism, 1705, and thenceforward tried to earn his living as author and lawyer. His chief work was "*Atheneae Britannicae*," a critical history of literature; he also published a history of his recantation, under the title of "*The Recantation of Mr. Pollet, a Roman Priest, late Missioner and Popish Emissary in Worcestershire, etc.*"

DAVIES, THOMAS HENRY HASTINGS (1789-1846), elder son of Thomas Davies, Advocate-General of Calcutta. Named after his godfather Warren Hastings. Ensign 52nd Regiment; fought at Vimiera, Sabrugal, Fuentes d'Onoro, Nivelle, and Nive; he exchanged into the 1st Foot Guards (now Grenadiers), 1809, and fought with them in all his later battles in the Peninsula, as well as at Waterloo, 1815, being promoted to Lieut.-Colonel in that year. He purchased Elmley Castle in 1822, and retired from the Army in 1839. He was M.P. for Worcester, 1818-41 (except 1835-37); supported Hume in his efforts for economy, and acquired the *soubriquet* of "Smollett."

His elections are said to have cost between £30,000 and £40,000. His supporters presented him with a handsome dinner service made by Grainger of Worcester. He married, 1824, Augusta, only child of Thomas Champion de Crespigny, M.P., of Sudbury, Suffolk, but left no children.

*DAVIS, EDWARD (1833-1867), subject painter, was born at Worcester; studied drawing under J. Kyd, at Birmingham and Worcester; exhibited in the Royal Academy, 1854, when he was living in Worcester. Died in Rome.

*DAVISON, JOHN (1777-1834), born at Morpeth. Educated at Durham and Oxford; Craven Scholar and Fellow of Oriel. Vicar of Upton-on-Severn and Prebendary of Worcester, 1826. Died at Cheltenham, and was buried in the Worcester Cathedral Choir. He published many theological works, the chief being "*Discourses on Prophecy.*"

DEACLE, JOHN (1660-1709), born at Bengeworth. Acquired a fortune as a wool-stapler, and was made an Alderman of London. Endowed a Charity School in his native place for the education and clothing of 30 poor boys. He was buried in old St. Peter's, Bengeworth, pulled down in 1872, but his monument was replaced in the new church.

*DEE, JOHN (1527-1608), born in London. St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A., 1545; Fellow of Trinity, 1546; Rector of Upton-on-Severn, 1553. Studied astronomy, astrology, and chemistry, and gained the reputation of possessing supernatural powers. Imprisoned by Bonner, 1553. Patronised by Queen Elizabeth in the hope that he would discover the Elixir Vitæ and the Philosopher's Stone. Collected a valuable library of 4,000 volumes, whereof 700 were MSS. in Greek, Latin, and Hebrew. Formed a friendship with Edward Kelly (q.v.) and dabbled in magical arts. Went to Poland with Count Laski, and then to Prague. Returned to Mortlake, and was made Warden of the College at Manchester, 1595. He wrote many books, including a "*Treatise of the Rosie Crucian Secrets.*" He married Jane Fromonds and had several children. His private *Journal* has been edited by Mr. J. O. Halliwell-Phillipps.

DENEBERHT (d. 822), Bishop of Worcester, 798. Attended the Council of Clovesho, in 803, where it was decided that Lichfield

was no longer an Archbishopric. At Council of Chalchythe (Chelsea?), 806, under King Kenwulf, father of the child St. Kenelm, who is said to have been treacherously murdered near the Clent Hills.

*DERHAM, WILLIAM (1657-1735), born at Stoulton. Ordained, 1682; Vicar of Wargrave, and then of Upminster, Essex; elected F.R.S., 1702. Delivered the Boyle lectures, 1711, 1712, and published many books and papers on theology, natural history, astronomy, clock-making, etc. Canon of Windsor, 1716. His scientific knowledge enabled him to act as medical as well as spiritual adviser to his parishioners. He married Anne Scott, by whom he had many children.

*DODD, CHARLES (HUGH TOOTEL), 1672-1743. Studied at Douay, and Paris. Roman Priest in charge of Harvington, Chaddesley Corbet, 1726-43. Wrote there his "*Church History of England*," in 3 vols., 1737-39-42. The "*Catholicon*" gives a list of 64 other works.

*DOOLITTLE, THOMAS (1630-1717), born at Kidderminster. Left an attorney's office for Pembroke Hall, Cambridge; M.A.; became Pastor of St. Alphage, London Wall, 1653; ejected in 1662, and opened a Boarding School at Moorfields; projected the first Meeting-house in Bunhill Fields; licensed, in 1672, to a Meeting-house in Mugwell Street, and also educated young men for the Nonconformist ministry. His name is associated with that of his friend, Richard Baxter, on an old chair in Kidderminster Parish Church. He published several theological works.

*DOUGHARTY, JOHN (1677-1755), an Irishman; kept a writing and arithmetic school, at Worcester for 55 years. His mathematical works were highly popular. The "*General Gauger*," 12 mo., London, 1750, went through six editions in the year. He also wrote "*Mathematical Digests, containing the Elements and Application of Geometry and plane Trigonometry, with Tables for finding the Mean Times of the Moon's Phases and Eclipses*." Buried within the Cloisters of Worcester Cathedral. His son Joseph published a plan of the Cathedral (in Thomas's "*Survey*," 1736). John has left a plan of Worcester, 1742, a drawing of the Guildhall, and plan of Kidderminster, 1753.

*DOUGHTY, JOHN (1598-1672), born at Martley. Educated at Worcester under Mr. Bright (q.v.), and at Oxford; Fellow of Merton, 1619; M.A., 1622; Rector of Lapworth, 1633. Joined King Charles I. at Oxford. Lecturer at St. Edmund's, Salisbury. Retired to London during the Commonwealth. Prebendary of Westminster and Rector of Cheam, 1662. Author of theological books. Buried in Westminster Abbey.

DOUGLAS, ARTHUR JEFFREYS (1871-1911), born at Salwarpe Rectory, son of Canon William Douglas, and nephew of Dr. Walsham How, Bishop of Wakefield. Educated at Hartford House and Marlborough. Lincoln College Oxford, B.A., 1894. Ely Theological College, 1895. Curate of St. Edmund's, Salisbury, 1895. Rector of Salwarpe, 1898. Resigned his living and joined the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, 1901; settled first at Kota Kota, on Lake Nyasa, and then at Likoma, where he assisted to build the Cathedral, 1905; invalided home, 1907; returned in 1908 as Head of St. Michael's College; after very successful work, he was shot dead by a Portuguese official, November 10th, 1911. "His death was a real martyrdom: the only 'offence' which he committed was that of protecting some native girls from the unruly lust of another white man." "*Life*," by Canon Randolph (U.M.C.A.).

DOWDESWELL, JOHN EDMUND (1772-1851), youngest son of the 15 children of the Right Hon. W. Dowdeswell (q.v.). Educated at Westminster, Christchurch, and the Inner Temple. Called to the Bar in 1796, and obtained considerable eminence in his profession in the Court of Chancery. He was made a Commissioner in Bankruptcy, and a Master in Chancery in 1820 by Lord Eldon. Recorder of Tewkesbury, 1798-1833. M.P. for Tewkesbury, 1812-32. He inherited Pull Court from his brother, General W. Dowdeswell (q.v.); and the Lincolnshire estates devolved upon the Rev. Dr. G. C. Dowdeswell, Canon of Christchurch. He married, in 1800, Carolina, daughter of Charles Brietzeke, and left two sons and a daughter.

*DOWDESWELL, WILLIAM, RIGHT HON. (1721-1775), eldest son of William Dowdeswell, of Pull Court, Bushley, by his second wife, Amie, daughter of Anthony Hamond, of Somersham. Educated at Westminster, Christchurch, and Leyden. In 1747, he married Bridget, daughter of Sir W. Codrington. M.P. for

Tewkesbury, 1747-54; and for Worcestershire, 1761-75; made a Privy Councillor and Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Rockingham Ministry, 1765; declined the offer by Lord Chatham of the Presidency of the Board of Trade, 1766; was leader of the Whigs in the House of Commons, 1765-75; and voted for Wilkes, 1769. He died at Nice and was buried in Bushley Church. The eulogistic epitaph was written by his friend Edmund Burke, who declared that "it was so perfectly true that every word of it may be deposed upon oath."

*DOWDESWELL, WILLIAM (1761-1828), third son of Right Hon. W. Dowdeswell, of Pull Court (q.v.). Ensign in the Grenadier Guards, 1780; A.D.C. to the Duke of Portland as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Captain, 1785; M.P. for Tewkesbury, 1792; served with the Guards in the Netherlands, 1792-3; Lieut.-Colonel, 1794; went to India as Secretary to Lord William Bentinck, Governor of Madras; Major-General, 1803, and commanded a Division under Lord Lake in his campaign against Holkar till peace was made in 1805; in 1807, he temporarily succeeded Lake as Commander-in-Chief in India; on account of his health he retired from the Army as General with full rank in 1810, and received the thanks of the Government and of the East India Company. In 1811 he succeeded to the family estate at Bushley, and devoted himself to collecting prints, especially those by old English engravers, and was one of the first collectors who made a hobby of "Grangerising."

*DOWLEY, RICHARD (1622-1702), Demy of Magdalen, Oxford. B.A., 1643; Chaplain to Sir Thomas Rouse, at Rouse Lench, 1648; Minister of Stoke Prior, 1656; and after the Restoration retired to Staffordshire. Refused to submit to the Act of Uniformity. Kept a school and preached in London, where he died.

*DUDLEY, DUD (1599-1684), fourth natural son of Edward Sutton, fifth Baron Dudley, by Elizabeth Tomlinson, of Dudley. Left Balliol College to superintend his father's ironworks at Pensnet, Worcestershire, 1619; the furnace and forges were then all worked with charcoal, which caused the rapid destruction of timber in Surrey, Sussex, and Kent; Dudley invented a method of smelting by the use of pit coal, and his father obtained a patent for him for this process from King James I. for 31 years; the May-day flood of 1620 "ruinated the ironworks," to the joy of his rivals;

he erected furnaces at Himley and Askew Bridge, but was much molested; litigation ensued, and he was imprisoned in London for a debt of several thousand pounds; in 1639, he obtained a new patent. In the Civil Wars he was Colonel in the Army of Charles I. and General of Ordnance to Prince Maurice; captured in 1648, but his life was spared. In 1651 he began to erect a new furnace near Bristol, and again suffered from law-suits. He married, 1626, Elinor Heaton, and was buried in St. Helen's Church, Worcester. He published his "*Metalum Martis*," in 1665.

DUDLEY, EARL OF. [See Ward, William, first Earl, 1817-1885].

*DUGARD, WILLIAM (1606-1662), born at Bromsgrove, son of Rev. Henry Dugard. Educated at Worcester under Bright (q.v.), and at Sidney-Sussex College, Cambridge. B.A., 1626. Master of Stamford School, 1630; of Colchester, 1637-43; of Merchant Taylors', 1644-50. Deprived and imprisoned in Newgate for printing Salmasius's "*Defence of Charles I.*" He was released; but Milton's "*Defensio*," in reply to Salmasius, was printed "*Typis Dugardianis*" at his own confiscated press. Restored to Merchant Taylors' 1650, but again dismissed in 1661. His chief works were a "*Greek Grammar*," and a "*Lexicon of the Greek Testament*."

*DUNSTAN, SAINT (924-988). Educated at Glastonbury. Encouraged by King Athelstan. Councillor of King Edmund. Abbot of Glastonbury, where he founded a famous school. Rebuked King Edwy, 956. Appointed by Edgar to Bishopric of Worcester, 957, and to London, 959-61 (still retaining Worcester); Archbishop of Canterbury, 961. A famous statesman and administrator.

EADBERHT (d. 848). Bishop of Worcester, 822-848. Granted away Church lands to purchase protection from the Danes.

*EARLE, JOHN (1601?-1665). Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, 1619; tutor to Charles II. when Prince of Wales, and afterwards his Chaplain in France; Dean of Westminster, 1660; Bishop of Worcester, 1662-3; of Salisbury, 1663-5. Author of a clever book of "Characters," entitled "*Microcosmographia*," 1628, and "*Hortus Mortonensis*."

*EDES, RICHARD (1555-1604). Educated at Westminster; Student of Christchurch, 1571, and Canon, 1586; Prebendary of Hereford, 1590, and Treasurer, 1596; Dean of Worcester, 1597, and Chaplain to James I. Selected as a Translator of the Bible. In his earlier years he composed tragedies. His widow married Humphrey Lyttelton, of Studley. (See Wood's "*Athenæ*").

*EEDES, RICHARD (d. 1686), born at Feckenham; Clerk or Chorister at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, 1626; Curate of Bishop's Cleeve, Gloucestershire, 1634. He subscribed to the Covenant, and was made Vicar of Beckford in 1647, but after eleven years he returned to his cure and became a Royalist. His attempt to conciliate the Court party was vain, however, and he left Bishop's Cleeve in 1662. He wrote several "*Homilies*."

*EGINTON, FRANCIS (1737-1805), born at Eckington. Began as an enameller at Bilston; joined Matthew Boulton, at Handsworth; invented a process for copying oil pictures in colour, afterwards revived and improved by Baxter. In 1784, he had workshops near Soho, where, during the next 20 years, he produced a large number of windows in "stained glass"—his work was really painted *on* glass, and not with the "leading" used in mediæval glass for "pot metal"; his first work was the Arms of Knights in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, followed by commissions in many cathedrals and mansions; at Beckford's "Fonthill Abbey," his works cost £12,000. He was buried at Handsworth. His son W. R. Egington continued the glass works for many years, and his nephew Francis became famous as an engraver in "stipple" and an illustrator of books.

EGWINE, SAINT (d. 717). Of Wiccian birth. Third Bishop of Worcester, 693-717. An eloquent preacher and great Bishop. Mobbed by the miners at Alcester. Founder and first Abbot of Evesham, for which he obtained special privileges and immunities. Canonised, and the reputed worker of several miracles.

*ELLIS, SIR HENRY WALTON (1783-1815), born at Kempsey, son of Major-General Joyner Ellis. Entered the army as Ensign in the 89th Regiment; in 1795 went to St. Domingo as Lieutenant in the 41st; in 1799 with the 23rd, was wounded at the Helder in Holland; embarked in 1800 for Ferrol, Cadiz, and Egypt; at the landing at Aboukir, Captain Ellis was the first officer who

gained the beach; in 1808, as Lieut.-Colonel, he went with the 23rd to Halifax, Nova Scotia, and was praised for his conduct at the capture of Martinique; in 1810 he went to the Peninsula and was engaged in almost every battle and siege which occurred, Albuera, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajos, Salamanca, Burgos, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Bidassoa, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse; he was often wounded, but returned home in 1814 with the rank of Colonel, and was made K.C.B.; the county of Worcester presented him with a splendid vase; at Waterloo he received a fatal wound whilst charging with his regiment, and was buried on the field; a monument by Bacon was erected by his regiment in the nave of Worcester Cathedral, in which Colonel Ellis is represented falling from his horse, while Victory is crowning him with laurel. He died at the early age of 32.

*ELSTOB, ELIZABETH (1683-1756), born at Newcastle. Resided at Evesham. Became a famous Anglo-Saxon scholar. Published "*English-Saxon Homily on the Nativity of St. Gregory*," Aelfric's "*Homilies*," and an Anglo-Saxon Grammar. At Evesham she endured hardship from poverty, but was befriended by Queen Caroline, and died in the service of the Duchess of Portland. Buried at St. Margaret's, Westminster.

*ELY, NICHOLAS OF (d. 1280). Archdeacon of Ely 1249; held successively the offices of Keeper of the Great Seal, Chancellor, and Treasurer of England; Bishop of Worcester, 1266-8; gave 60 marks for the construction of the cathedral tower; Bishop of Winchester, 1268-80.

*EVANSON, EDWARD (1731-1805), born at Warrington. Emmanuel College, Cambridge, M.A., 1753; Vicar of Longdon, 1770; prosecuted in Consistory Court for Unitarianism, 1771; attacked the doctrine of the Trinity in a letter to Dr. Hurd, 1777; resigned Longdon, and started a School at Mitcham, 1778.

*EVESHAM, HUGH DE (d. 1287), probably born at Evesham, where he was also a monk, and was accounted the first physician of his age. Studied at Oxford, Cambridge, France, and Italy. Created a Cardinal and physician to Pope Martin IV., 1280; Archdeacon of Worcester, 1275. Author of "*Canones Medicinales*," and other works. Buried at Rome.

*FABER, ARTHUR HENRY (1831-1910). Educated at Winchester, and New College, Oxford. B.A. (first class), 1852, and Fellow. First Headmaster of Malvern College, 1865-80; at its opening the four Assistant Masters "formed a hollow square round one boy"; as a devoted Wykehamist he inoculated the spirit of the original Founder of the English Public School on this new foundation, and watched over its early development with unwearied attention and skill; in January, 1875, there were 200 boys on the roll. The loss of his wife in December of that year was a great blow to him, and in 1880, when the College numbers had risen to 273, he accepted the Rectory of Sprothorough near Doncaster. He became a Prebendary of York in 1887. A few years before his death he resigned his living and retired to Wadsworth where he is buried. He published in 1873, "*Sermons at a new School.*"

*FACCIO, NICHOLAS (1664-1753), of Duillier and Geneva. Eminent as a mathematician; invented a method of using a ship's motion for grinding corn, &c.; made known a conspiracy to kidnap William of Orange, 1686; F.R.S.; helped by Sir Isaac Newton; became connected with the "French prophets" and stood in the pillory at Charing Cross as an imposter, 1707; travelled in Asia, and about 1720 retired to Worcester, where he died at the age of 90. His burial was recorded in the Register of St. Nicholas. Wrote "*Epistola de mari ænea Salomonis,*" 1688, and "*Navigation Improv'd,*" 1728.

*FALKNER, THOMAS (1707-1784), son of a surgeon of Manchester. Studied at St. Thomas's Hospital; went as a surgeon on a Guinea slave ship; fell ill at Buenos Ayres, and was nursed with great kindness by the Jesuits; he afterwards joined their Order and became a missionary among the Indians of Paraguay and the Straits of Magellan; his surgical skill helped to make his mission wonderfully successful; he also surveyed the coast for the Spanish Government; after 38 years work, the Society was dissolved, and Falkner retired to Spetchley as Chaplain to Mr. Robert Berkeley. Here he wrote an account of Patagonia with a map corrected by his own observations.

*FECKENHAM, JOHN DE (1518-1585), born in Feckenham Forest, Worcestershire, the son of poor peasants named Howman. The parish priest obtained his admission into Evesham Abbey, from

which he entered Gloucester Hall, Oxford. B.D., 1539; returned to Evesham as teacher; when the Monastery was dissolved he returned to Oxford; Rector of Solihull, 1544 (?); Domestic Chaplain to Dr. Bell, Bishop of Worcester, and then to Bonner, Bishop of London; sent to the Tower, 1549; took the Roman side in theological disputations; in 1553 released and made private Chaplain and Confessor to Queen Mary; Prebendary of St. Paul's, Dean of St. Paul's, Rector of Finchley and of Greenford Magna, 1554; preached much at St. Paul's Cross; attempted to change the religious views of Lady Jane Grey and Ridley, before their execution; when Mary refounded St. Peter's Monastery, at Westminster, Feckenham was chosen as Mitred Abbot, 1556; deposed, 1559, and sent to the Tower; released, 1574. Wrote sermons, orations, and pamphlets.

*FEILD, EDWARD (1801-1876), born at Worcester, third son of James Field. Educated at Bewdley under John Cawood (q.v.), and Rugby. Wadham College, Oxford, 1819; Michel Scholar of Queen's; B.A., 1823; Fellow of Queen's, 1825-33; Curate of Kidlington, Oxford, 1827-34; Incumbent of English Bicknor, 1834; became famous as an expert in village schools, and was chosen first Inspector of Schools under the National Society, 1840; consecrated Bishop of Newfoundland, 1844 (D.D., Oxford), spent the rest of his life in this island, suffering great hardships while visiting his diocese in a small schooner; the Church made great progress under his rule, in clergy, churches, schools, a college, and cathedral. He married, in 1867, Sophia, daughter of Robert Bevan, and widow of Rev. Jacob G. Mountain, Principal of St. John's College, Newfoundland. Died in Bermuda, and is buried there. He wrote addresses to the inhabitants of Kidlington, sermons, charges, and Journals of Visitations to Missions on the Coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador. His "*Life*" has been written by Tucker (1877), with portrait.

*FELL, JOHN (1625-1686), son of Dr. Samuel Fell, Prebendary of Worcester and Dean of Christchurch, 1660. Built the tower over the principal gateway for "Great Tom." Bishop of Oxford, 1675; held the Mastership of St. Oswald's Hospital, Worcester, which he rebuilt at his own expense. Is said to have corrected the MS. of Lady Dorothy Pakington's "*Whole Duty of Man.*" Famous by the epigram, "I do not like you, Dr. Fell."

*FLAVEL, JOHN (1630?-1691), son of Rev. Richard Flavel, incumbent of Bromsgrove. He did well at University College, Oxford, and in 1650 was sent to Depford-on-Avon, in Devon, where he took Presbyterian orders as assistant to Mr. Walplate, whom he succeeded; in 1656 he removed to Dartmouth, but was ejected under the Act of Uniformity; he continued to minister there secretly, and in 1671 was granted an indulgence to return, but this was afterwards withdrawn and he went to London, and did no more openly in Dartmouth until the penal laws were repealed. In 1669 he published "*Husbandry Spiritualised*," and later on "*Navigation Spiritualised*. Selections from his writings were published in 1823 (ed. Bradley). He married four times.

*FLEETWOOD, JAMES (1603-1683). Educated at Eton and King's Colleges. After Edgehill carried off the young princes to a place of safety. D.D. 1642; Rector of Sutton Coldfield, but ejected; Provost of King's College, 1660; Bishop of Worcester, 1675.

*FLETCHER, RICHARD (d. 1516). Trinity College, Cambridge. Chaplain to Queen Elizabeth, 1581; Dean of Peterborough, 1583; present at the execution of Mary Queen of Scots at Fotheringhay; Bishop of Bristol, 1589, of Worcester, 1593, and London, 1594.

FLIGHT, JOSEPH (d. 1829), was the London agent of the Worcester Porcelain Company, with his office in Bread Street, until, in 1783, he and his brother bought the business for £3,000. In 1793 they were joined by Martin Barr. It was during his management that the Company received King George III. and the Royal Family on their visit to Worcester in 1788, when the King and Queen inspected the Company's new premises in homely fashion, climbing ladders till they were breathless, heedless of dirt and sawdust, so that they might see the new works that were being built. The King gave them the additional title of *Royal Porcelain Company*, and advised the opening of an establishment in London, which was patronised by the Royal Family. These royal favours did not escape the lampoonist.

"With china vessels, cups and saucers, free,
Be ready, Flight, to catch the Royal tea;
On every dish let fancied Cupids play,
But yet their fingers on their lips, I pray;
To show how silence on the throne should sit
And Love itself conceal the schemes of Pitt."

When Flight died in London in 1829, the business passed to his sons and to Martin Barr.

*FLORENCE (d. 1118), a monk of Worcester; wrote one of the most valuable books on early English history. The "*Chronicon ex Chronicis*" is based on a general chronicle of events from the creation to his own time, drawn up by Marianus, an Irish monk. Florence added the references to English affairs—taken from the "Anglo-Saxon Chronicle," "Venerable Bede," Asser's "Life of Alfred the Great," "Lives of Saints," &c. Other monks continued the work, especially John of Worcester. There are nine ancient MSS. of the "Chronicle" at Christchurch, Oxford, Lambeth, Bodleian, Corpus Christi College (Cambridge), Trinity College (Dublin), &c. First printed at London (4to), 1592: edited by B. Thorpe, for English Historical Society, 2 vols., 1849. In Bohn's "*Historical Library*," (8vo.) 1847, and Stevenson's "*Church Historians*," vol. ii., pt. i., 1853.

*FOLEY, PAUL (1644?-1699), second son of Thomas Foley, of Witley Court. Purchased Stoke Edith, 1670, and built the new house there 1699. M.P. for Hereford, 1679, and for seven parliaments. Elected Speaker of the House of Commons, 14th March, 1695; was a Tory without any Jacobite leanings; collected a valuable library at Stoke Edith, where he died. Married Mary, daughter of Alderman Lane, of London. His great-grandson, Thomas, was made Baron Foley of Kidderminster, (a new creation), 20th May, 1776.

FOLEY, RICHARD (1590-1657), ironmaster of Stourbridge; laid the foundation of the family fortune by his enterprise in the iron industry. Under the guise of a fiddler he discovered (according to Smiles), the secret of the machinery used in Sweden for splitting iron, and introduced it at Stourbridge. He married Alice, daughter of William Brindley, of Hyde, Staffs. Buried in the chancel of Oldswinford Church.

*FOLEY, THOMAS, LORD FOLEY (d. 1733), son of Thomas Foley, of Witley and Kidderminster. M.P. for Stafford, 1694-1711; created Baron Foley, 1712—one of the *twelve* Tory peers; married Mary, daughter of Thomas Strode, serjeant-at-law; buried at Witley. By the death of his son Thomas, *sine prole*, the Barony

became extinct in 1766, but was newly created, 1776, in the person of his kinsman Thomas Foley, of Stoke Edith, M.P. for Droitwich 1741-7 and 1754-6, who married Grace, daughter of George Granville, Lord Lansdowne.

*FOLEY, THOMAS (1617-1677), son of Richard Foley, of Stourbridge; amassed a large fortune by the iron industry; purchased much landed property at Kidderminster, Stourbridge, and Great Witley. M.P. for Worcestershire, 1659. and for Bewdley, 1660. Friend of Baxter, and founder of Oldswinford Hospital, which has now a yearly income of £5,500, and feeds, clothes, educates, and apprentices 160 boys. Married Anne, daughter of George Brown, of Spelmonden, Kent, and left four sons, Thomas, Nathaniel, Paul, and Philip, and two daughters. He died 1st Oct., 1677, and is buried in Witley Church. Portrait at Oldswinford Hospital (engraved for "*Nash*").

FOLLIOTT, HENRY, BARON FOLLIOTT (d. 1622), son of Thomas Folliott, of Pirton, by his second wife, Katherine, daughter of William Lygon, of Madresfield. Served in the wars in Ireland and was knighted by the Lord Lieutenant, 1599. Fought at the victory of Kingsale, 1620. Raised to the Peerage of Ireland in 1619 as Baron Folliott of Ballyshannon. The title became extinct in 1716, leaving five sisters as co-heiresses.

FOSTER, REGINALD ERSKINE (1878-1914), third son of Rev. H. Foster, House-master of Malvern College, and perhaps the greatest of that marvellous Foster brotherhood whose prowess in the cricket field caused Worcestershire to be nicknamed "Fostershire." Playing in the Oxford University eleven against Cambridge in 1900 he made a "three-figure" innings, and was at once given a place in the Gentlemen's XI. to oppose the Players; in each innings he made a score of more than 100 runs—a result without precedent. In 1903-4, under Mr. Warner's captaincy, he went with the M.C.C. team to Australia and beat all Test match records by scoring 287. In first-class county cricket on three occasions he scored two separate hundreds in one match. "Tip" Foster, as he was known to his friends, was a wonderfully fine all-round athlete. He was at one time the best racquets player in the kingdom, and at football he received his international cap against Wales, Ireland, and Scotland.

Attacked by consumption, he took a trip to S. Africa for the good of his health, but died at the early age of 36. On the day of his funeral the flags at Lord's were flown half-mast high.

*FOWNS, RICHARD (1560?-1625), "a Minister's son and a Worcestershire man born." M.A., Christ Church, Oxford, 1589, and D.D. in 1605, when he was Rector of Severn Stoke and Chaplain to Henry, Prince of Wales. In 1619 he published "*Trisagion, or the Three Holy Offices of Jesus Christ*," and was author of various other theological works.

*FREAKE, EDMUND (1516?-1591). As Bishop of Rochester (1572) attended Queen Elizabeth on her visit to Worcester. Bishop of Norwich, 1575, and of Worcester, 1584. Reformed the lax administration of the Church services, and corrected the careless management of the Episcopal and Capitular revenues.

*FREWEN, JOHN (1558-1628), came of an old Worcestershire family which owned property near Croome. Ordained in 1582, and presented by his father to the living of Northiam, Sussex. His puritan views brought him into conflict with his parishioners, who in 1611 vainly preferred a Bill of Nonconformity against him, whilst one Cresswell was excommunicated for openly insulting him, calling him "old fool, old ass, old cockscombe." He published his first work, "*Certaine Fruitfull Instructions and necessary doctrines meet to edify in the fear of God*," in 1587, and dedicated it to Thomas Coventry, brother of the Lord Keeper. A series of sermons on Romans xi. were re-preached in his church 250 years later by Octavius Lord, the rector, a descendant in the female line. He was thrice married, and named his eldest son Accepted and his second Thankful. The latter became purse bearer and secretary to the Lord Keeper Coventry.

FRYER, JAMES (1769-1856), an eminent physician of Bewdley. Bequeathed £2000 to the Bewdley National Schools, £4000 to the Worcester Infirmary, £900 for the Far Forest Church, besides substantial sums to the Worcester Museum and other useful objects.

*GAINSBOROUGH, WILLIAM (d. 1307). A Franciscan Friar, Lecturer at Oxford; member of an embassy sent by Edward I. to Pope Boniface VIII. Selected by the King for the Bishopric of

Worcester, 1302, but induced to resign his office at Rome and accept it again on the nomination of the Pope. The King withheld his temporalities until he renounced in writing the Pope's authority in this see. On his arrival in Worcester he was met by the Grey Friars at the door of St. Wulstan's Hospital, whence he walked barefoot to the Cathedral, where he was enthroned. Sent on an embassy to Clement V., 1305, and again in 1307 to arrange for the marriage of Edward, the King's son, with Isabella of France. He is said to have been poisoned at Beauvais as he was returning. His *Register* has been edited by Mr. Willis-Bund for the Worcestershire Historical Society.

*GALTON, SIR DOUGLAS STRUTT (1822-1899), son of John Howard Galton, of Hadzor House, near Droitwich. Educated at Rugby and Woolwich. Captain R.E., 1855; served in Ordnance Survey, 1846-7: Secretary of Royal Commission on application of iron to railway structures, 1848; Inspector of Railways, 1851; Chairman of Commission on Submarine Cables, 1857; Assistant Inspector-General of Fortifications, 1859; Assistant Under-Secretary of State for War, 1862; C.B., 1865; Director of Public Works and Buildings, 1870-75; President of British Association, 1895; Judge at Philadelphia Exhibition, 1876, and at Paris Exhibition, 1878; Hon. D.C.L., Oxford, 1875; F.R.S., 1859; K.C.B., 1887; County Councillor for Worcestershire (Hanbury). Married Marianne, daughter of George Thomas Nicholson, of Waverley Abbey, Farnham. Resided at Himbleton Manor, Droitwich. Published works on Sanitation and Education. His cousin, SIR FRANCIS GALTON, was eminent as a scientist, and the chief promoter of the study of Eugenics in England.

*GAUDEN, JOHN (1605-1662), son of John Gauden, Vicar of Mayfield, Essex. Educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; M.A., 1626; Vicar of Chippenham and Chaplain to Robert Rich, Earl of Warwick, 1640. At first he sided with the Parliament, and was presented by the House of Commons with a silver tankard, and given the Deanery of Bocking. He protested against the execution of the King, and wrote in defence of the Church of England, "*Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Suspiria*," 1659. Bishop of Exeter, 1660-2, and Bishop of Worcester, 1662. Edited Hooker's "*Ecclesiastical Polity*," 1662. His chief claim to fame is that of being the real author of the famous "*Eikon Basilike; the Portraicture of His Sacred Majestie in His Solitudes and Suffering*."

GHINUCCII, JEROME DE. An Italian Bishop of Worcester (1522-35). Deprived of his see as a foreigner, 1535.

GIBBONS, BENJAMIN (1824-1912), son of John Gibbons, of Corbyn's Hall, Staffs. Educated at Eton, and Wadham College, Oxford; B.A., 1846; M.A., 1850. Ordained 1849 to St. Stephen's, Portland Town, London. Curate of Kidderminster, 1850-61. Vicar of Lower Mitton, Stourport, 1861-94. Erected schools at Kidderminster and Stourport, chiefly at his own expense. In 1881 were laid the foundations of the new Church at Stourport from the design of J. O. Scott, which, when completed, will be one of the finest in the County. Mr. Gibbons may be regarded as practically the Founder of this noble building. He wrote a short *History of Kidderminster* (1859), and edited the *Stourport Church Chronicle*. He married in 1851 Charlotte, daughter of George Skipworth, of Moorton House, Lincs., and in his later years resided at Waresley House, Hartlebury.

*GIFFARD, GODFREY (1235?-1302), son of Hugh Giffard, and brother of Walter, Archbishop of York. Archdeacon of Barnstaple, 1265, and of York, 1267. Sided with the King against the Barons, and was Chancellor of England, 1266-70. Bishop of Worcester, 1268-1302. A man of strong will in troublous times, he maintained the Royal and Episcopal authority through many harassing disputes with Gilbert de Clare, Archbishop Peckham, the Abbot of Westminster, and the Prior of Worcester. He fortified Hartlebury Castle and built mansions at Wick, Kempsey, and Worcester. His armorial bearings were adopted as the arms of the See. His *Register* (the first still remaining) was edited with a very comprehensive *Introduction* for the W.H.S. by Mr. Willis-Bund, 1902.

*GIGLIS, JOHN DE (d. 1498). An Italian who held many preferments in England; Archdeacon of London and of Gloucester; Dean of Wells; collector in England for Pope Sextus IV.; seller of Papal Indulgences, 1489. Bishop of Worcester, 1497.

*GIGLIS, SILVESTER DE (1463-1521), nephew of John de Gligis (q.v.). Ambassador of Henry VII. at Rome. Envoy of Pope Julius II. to England, 1504, and of Henry VIII. to the Lateran Council, 1512. Bishop of Worcester, 1499-1521. Agent at Rome for Wolsey.

*GILES, NATHANIEL (d. 1634). Born at Worcester. Organist of St. George's, Windsor, 1595. Mus. Doc., Oxford, 1622. Composed Hymns, Services, and Anthems.

*GORDON, ADAM LINDSAY (1833-1870). Lived at Worcester with an uncle, 1852-3, and was a pupil under Canon Temple at the Royal Grammar School. His company was mostly that of sporting men and ostlers, and the chief exploit of his Worcester life was the stealing of a horse from the stable of the Plough Inn to ride in the Crowle steeplechases. He also made love to the daughter of Mr. Bridges, a gentleman farmer at Broughton Hackett, and had she accepted him, he would not have gone to Australia. His Worcester friends and associations influenced many of his poems. Member for Victoria in House of Assembly, 1865. Committed suicide. His poems, in 3 vols., were edited by Marcus Clarke, 1880.

*GOSSE, PHILIP HENRY (1810-1888), zoologist, was born in Worcester and made his literary *debut* at the age of sixteen in "*Youth's Magazine*." From 1827 to 1839 he was in America, working first in a whaler's office in Newfoundland, where he began to study natural history. Returning home, he opened a school in London, and also wrote two books, "*The Canadian Naturalist*," and an "*Introduction to Zoology*." In 1844 he went to Jamaica, having been recommended by the British Museum to undertake the collection of undescribed birds and insects in the Tropics. His work produced two more books, "*A Naturalist's Sojourn in Jamaica*," 1851, and "*Birds of Jamaica*," 1847. On his return home he settled in Devon, and continued his naturalist researches and writings, working as well for the S.P.C.K. He was made an F.R.S. in 1856, and published his last book, "*Land and Sea*," nine years later. His first wife was Miss Emily Bower, whom he married in 1848, and who died in 1857. Three years later he married Miss Eliza Brightwen.

GRAINGER, THOMAS (d. 1839), nephew of Robert Chamberlain, of the Chamberlain Porcelain Works. In 1801 he founded China Works in S. Martin's, Worcester. He was succeeded by his son George Grainger, who died in 1888, and he was succeeded by his son Frank Grainger, who carried on the business until 1889, when it was acquired by the Porcelain Company; in 1902 it was transferred to the Royal Porcelain Works. George Grainger, with

the assistance of his brother Henry, invented the "Semi-Porcelain," a very excellent and durable ware. They also made ordinary and perforated china and ornamental tiles.

GRAZEBROOK, HENRY SYDNEY (1836-1896), son of George Grazebrook, of Pedmore. Educated at Bromsgrove and the Inner Temple. Called to the Bar, 1869. Held a clerkship at the Treasury from 1887 until his death. In 1860 he printed (Hemming, Stourbridge) "*Carminarium Latinum*," whereby anyone though he understands not one word of Latin may be taught to make 590,490 Hexameters and Pentameters, true Latin and true verse. In 1870 (J. Russell Smith) appeared "*The Heraldry of Smith*"—an attempt to classify into groups, by their heraldic bearings, together with genealogical research, the many armigerous families who have this wide-spread name. In 1873 Mr. J. Russell Smith published "*The Heraldry of Worcestershire*"—a roll of the arms of those who have been Landowners or Residents from the earliest period to the present time, with short genealogical memoirs. This work in 2 vols. treats of over 2000 families. In 1877 (Ford, Stourbridge) appeared "*Collections for a genealogy of the noble families of Henzey, Tyttery, and Tyzack 'gentilshommes verriers' from Lorraine*." In 1879 he was appointed one of the original Trustees of the William Salt Library at Stafford. As one of the Editorial Committee he contributed many valuable papers. In vol. II., "*Obligatory Knighthood in Staffordshire temp. Charles I.*"; vol. III., "*Visitation of Co. Stafford in 1583*"; vol. V., "*Visitations of Co. Stafford in 1614 and 1663-4*"—"a marvel of industry and patient research"; vol. IX., "*Account of the Barons of Dudley*"; vol. X., "*The younger branches of Sutton alias Dudley*"; vol. XVII., contains the "*Shenstone Charters*" which he was editing at the time of his death; vol. XVI. contains an obituary notice to his memory. He also contributed largely to *The Herald and Genealogist*, *Notes and Queries*, *The Midland Antiquary*, &c. His work is eminent for strict accuracy; courteous manners, abundant friends, and a strange trust-inspiring influence opened for him many private muniment rooms, and enabled him to carry on his unwearying research. He died at Chiswick, and was buried at Oldswinford.

*GREEN, AMOS (1735-1807), printer, was born at Halesowen of a family which owned property there, and was apprenticed to Baskerville, the Birmingham printer. He developed a taste for painting and drawing, chiefly flowers and fruit, and, later on, landscapes. Three of his water-colour landscapes are in the print-room at the British Museum. He was also a good landscape gardener and friend of Shenstone. He died at York.

*GREEN, BENJAMIN (1736-1800), a mezzotint engraver, was probably a brother of Amos (q.v.). He was drawing master at Christ's Hospital, and illustrated Morant's History of Essex. He published several plates engraved from his own drawings and etchings of antiquities.

*GREEN, VALENTINE (1739-1813), born at Salford, near Chipping Norton, son of a dancing-master. Articled to William Phillips, town clerk of Evesham. In 1760 became pupil of Robert Hancock, a line engraver, of Worcester. Went to London in 1765 and began engraving in mezzo-tint, in which he soon achieved a brilliant success. Exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1774, and in 1775 was appointed mezzo-engraver to King George III. The Elector of Bavaria granted him the exclusive right of engraving and printing prints from the pictures in the Dusseldorf gallery, 1789. The destruction of the gallery by the French in 1792 caused him very serious loss. He engraved about 400 plates, after Reynolds, Romney, Gainsborough, Rembrandt, Vandyck, West, Rubens, Murillo, &c. Many of them now bring very high prices. His books are "*A Survey of the City of Worcester*," 8vo., 1764; "*The History and Antiquities of the City and Suburbs of Worcester*," 2 vols., 4to., 1796; "*Acta Historica Reginarum Angliæ*," from twelve original drawings by J. E. Huck, of Dusseldorf, 4to., 1786. "*An Account of the Discovery of the Body of King John in the Cathedral Church of Worcester, July 17th, 1797*," 4to., 1797. His portrait is prefixed to the History of Worcester.

*GREY, WALTER (d. 1255). Chancellor of England, 1205-14; Bishop of Worcester, 1214-16. Supported King John at Runnymede. Archbishop of York, 1215-55. Built South Transept of York Minster.

GRIFFITH, GEORGE (d. 1883). Corn merchant at Bewdley. Quite early in life he became possessed with two ruling passions—verse making, and the reformation of grammar schools. His writings were chiefly in “history, history-romance, drama, satire, and a miscellaneous worship of the muse”—*The Free Schools of Worcestershire, Life of George Wilson, Going to Markets and Grammar Schools, Records in the Midland Counties, &c.* He was buried at Ribbesford.

GROSVENOR, GEORGE HERBERT (1880-1912), eldest son of G. W. Grosvenor, J.P., D.L., of Kidderminster. Educated at Mr. Hawtrey's, Westgate-on-Sea, Harrow (Classical Scholar), and New College, Oxford (Natural Science Exhibitioner). B.A. in 1903 with 1st Class Honours in Natural Science. Awarded the Oxford Table at Naples Aquarium, where he prepared two papers; one of these gained him the Rolleston Prize of 1904, and he had the honour of reading it before the Royal Society when he was only 24 years of age. In 1908 he was appointed Lecturer in Economic Entomology at Oxford. A career of brilliant promise was cut short by drowning at Polzeath, Wadebridge, Cornwall, whilst he was endeavouring to assist Mr. R. W. Evers, a Haileybury master, who was also drowned.

*GUEST, EDWIN (1800-1880), came of an old family settled at Row Heath, King's Norton. Caius College, Cambridge, 11th Wrangler and Fellow, 1824. He was called to the bar, but took up literature as his profession, and during his travels made the acquaintance of Goethe. In conjunction with Bishop Thirlwall, Dr. Arnold, Dr. Key, and Mr. Wedgwood, he founded the Philological Society, in 1842. Three years previous, he had been elected an F.R.S., and during his life received many honorary degrees. His literary work was concerned with Roman-British history and the formation of the English language, on which he wrote largely. He was Master of Caius, 1852-80, and Vice-Chancellor in 1854. He died at his estate, Sandford St. Martin.

GULLY, WILLIAM COURT, VISCOUNT SELBY (1835-1909), second son of J. M. Gully, M.D., of The Priory, Great Malvern. Barrister of Inner Temple, 1860; Q.C., 1877; Benchet, 1879; Recorder of Wigan, 1886; M.P., Carlisle, 1886-1905; Speaker of the House of Commons, 1895-1905. Married in 1865 Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Selby, of Wimbish, Essex. Created Viscount Selby, 1905.

*HABINGTON, EDWARD (1553-1586), eldest son of John Habington, of Hindlip, cofferer to Queen Elizabeth. Exeter College, Oxford; B.A., 1574. Zealous Romanist. Joined in Anthony Babington's plot to murder Elizabeth, 1586. Discovered in hiding at Hindlip, sent to the Tower, hanged and quartered, 20th September, 1586.

*HABINGTON, THOMAS (1560-1647), born at Thorpe, near Chertsey, younger son of John Habington. Studied at Lincoln College, Oxford, at Paris, and Rheims. Became Romanist and joined in plots for Mary Queen of Scots. Committed to the Tower for 6 years, and then allowed to retire to Hindlip, where he gave himself up to antiquarian research, and made his collections for the history of Worcestershire. At Hindlip he constructed eleven secret chambers for the concealment of priests. After the Gunpowder Plot, Garnett the Jesuit was hidden there, but with twelve days' search the hiding-place was discovered. Habington was arrested, but released by the influence of Lord Monteagle, to whom Mrs. Habington (probably) had written the famous letter of warning. He was however confined to the county, and continued his antiquarian work till his death at Hindlip, 8th October, 1647, aged 87 years. His wife was Mary daughter of Lord Morley, by Elizabeth daughter of Lord Monteagle. Habington, while in the Tower, translated Gildas's "*De exidio et conquestu Britannicæ*," published at London, 1638. His "*Historie of Edward IV.*" was published by his son William, 1640. His MSS. collections for the history of Worcestershire are most valuable, and have been exhaustively edited for the Worcestershire Historical Society by Mr. John Amphlett, of Clent. The originals are in the possession of Viscount Cobham, The Society of Antiquaries, and the British Museum. "*The Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Worcester ; to which are added Antiquities of the Cathedral Churches of Chichester and Lichfield*," was published at London, 1717; 2nd edition, 1723. There is a MS. of this at Thirlestaine House, Cheltenham. Portraits of himself, his wife, and his father are in "*Nash*" and "*Amphlett*."

*HABINGTON, WILLIAM (1605-1654), born at Hindlip, son of Thomas Habington, the Worcestershire historian (q.v.). Educated at St. Omer's and at Paris. Refused to become a Jesuit and returned to England where he married Lucy daughter of William Herbert, first Baron Powis. In her praise he printed anonymously

a collection of poems, "*Castara*," 4to, 2 parts, 1634. Second edition enlarged, 1635, 12mo. In 1640, 3rd edition, 12mo., with additions and the character of "*The Holy Man*." He wrote a play, the "*Queen of Aragon*," 1640, folio, referred to in Samuel Butler's "*Remains*," I., 185. He also published his father's "*History of Edward IV.*," 1640, folio, and "*Observations upon Historie*," 1641, 8vo. "The Queen of Aragon" appears in Dodsley's "Old Plays"; and "Castara" was reproduced at Bristol, 1816, and in Mr. Arber's "English Reprints," 1870. Habington left a son Thomas, and was buried in the family vault at Hindlip.

HADLEY, JAMES (1837-1903). An artist potter of great distinction, whose models and designs created what is known as the "Worcester school" in modern ceramic art. His principal work was executed for the Worcester Royal Porcelain Co., and it was to Messrs. Kerr and Binns (q.v.) that he was apprenticed. In 1875 he established himself in Worcester as an independent designer and modeller, but until 1894 the entire output from his studio was absorbed by the Royal Porcelain Co., and it was during that period that perhaps his finest work was produced. In 1897 Mr. Hadley started in business on his own account, and, in conjunction with three of his sons, produced what is known as the "Hadley ware," a distinctive production having characteristics of its own which were highly appraised by connoisseurs. He continued in the production of this ware until his death in 1903. The business was acquired by the Royal Porcelain Co. in 1905. The charm of Mr. Hadley's work lay in the extreme delicacy of his modelling—the refinement of which stamped any production of his as the outcome of his genius; added to this he possessed the true artist's gift of portraying a sentiment in his figure modelling, and it is in this branch of his work that his highest gifts showed themselves. The restrictions involved in the after process of reproduction which usually dwarf ceramic artists' conceptions, and impel them to pure sculpture or canvas as a means of expression, seemed to give an added zest to his work; this was perhaps the underlying cause of his great loyalty to an art in which no one since Flaxman so greatly excelled. Mr. Hadley was a contemporary student at the Worcester School of Art with both Mr. B. W. Leader, R.A., and Sir Thomas Brock, R.A., and it was a trio of which any city might well be proud. It is interesting to record that the presentation "casket" given to Mr. B. W. Leader, in June, 1914, in connection

with his enrolment as a Freeman of the City of Worcester, took the form of one of Mr. Hadley's most charming models executed by him for the Worcester Royal Porcelain Co., an inkstand conceived in the Cinque cento Italian style, most elaborately modelled and with the ink vases upheld by beautifully modelled amorini. This was first produced for the Chicago exhibition of 1893, and was spoken of as being a model "worthy of Benvenuto Cellini," owing to its great delicacy of conception and workmanship. Mr. Hadley was an enthusiastic amateur musician, and in this way was thrown intimately into touch with Sir Edward Elgar and others. They used to delight in frequenting his quiet studio in the High Street, and, while discussing the art matters they had so much in common, take interest in the gradual evolving of this master-craftsman's imageries. Mr. Hadley married in 1860 Louisa Helen Wilks, a member of an old Worcester family.

*HALL, JOHN VINE (1779-1860), born at Diss, Norfolk. After a disastrous and drunken youth, he was converted by Porteous' "Evidences of Christianity," and settled in Worcester as bookseller, struggling the while with intemperance, which he vanquished by total abstinence. His latter years were spent in Maidstone, devoted to philanthropic and religious work, and to the writing of a much read religious book, "*The Sinner's Friend*" (1821). His wife was Mary Teverill, of Worcester, and their son was the Rev. Newman Hall.

*HALL, EDMUND (1620?-1687) was the son of a Worcester clothier, and was educated at the King's School. He was at Oxford when the Civil War broke out, but left without a degree in order to take up arms for the Parliament, and did not return until 1647, when he was made Fellow of Pembroke, and graduated M.A. By that time his political views had changed, and for writing in favour of monarchy he was committed to prison in 1651. Later on he became chaplain to Sir Edmund Bray, of Great Risington, Gloucestershire, and after the Restoration was presented to Chipping Norton. In 1680 he returned to Great Risington as Rector, and "took to him in elderly years a fair and comely wife." He was the author of "*A Scriptural Discourse of the Apostasy and Antichrist*," published in 1653.

*HALL, JOHN (1633-1710), born at Bromsgrove, the son of the vicar, who was brother to Edmund Hall (q.v.). Placed under

his uncle's charge at Oxford, he also became M.A. and Fellow of Pembroke in 1653, Master of the College in 1664, and incumbent of St. Aldate's, Oxford, which he held to his death, and "by his edifying way of preaching" drew large congregations of "the precise people and scholars of the University." He became chaplain to Charles II.; D.D., 1669; and Bishop of Bristol in 1691. He continued, however, to reside chiefly in Oxford, where he died in the Master's lodgings, which he had himself built. He was buried at Bromsgrove. He left charities for the poor of Bromsgrove and for Bibles.

HALLEN, ARTHUR WASHINGTON CORNELIUS (1834-1899), son of Rev. Washington Hallen, and nephew and ward of Rev. William Hallen, Vicar of Wribbenhall (1836-50), descended from the Van Halens of Malines, who settled at Stourbridge, *temp.* Charles I. St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A., 1858. Curate of Redmarley d'Abitot, 1858; Leith, 1861-2; F.S.A. (Scot.); Incumbent of St. John's, Alloa, 1862. Married Catherine Hatton. An ardent student of genealogy. Editor of Parish Registers:—*St. Mary Woolnoth and St. Mary Woolchurch; St. Botolph, Bishopsgate; and The Hallen Family.* Editor of the *Scottish Antiquary.*

*HAMBURY, HENRY DE (fl. 1330), son of Geoffrey de Hambury, in Worcestershire; followed Thomas of Lancaster in the rising against Edward II., but received a pardon for all felonies, and in 1324 was appointed justice of common pleas in Ireland, and later on judge and chief justice. In 1328 he returned to England, being appointed judge on the King's Bench, an office from which he had retired before 1338. Before he went to Ireland he had become possessed of the Abbey of Borden, in Worcestershire, and in 1346 he founded a chantry at Hambury.

*HAMMOND, HENRY (1605-1660), born at Chertsey. Educated at Eton and Magdalen College, Oxford. Fellow, 1625; D.D., 1639. Archdeacon of Chichester, 1643; Canon of Christchurch and Public Orator, 1645. Chaplain to Charles I. at Oxford. Felt deeply the King's death and was imprisoned. In 1649 he was released, and spent the rest of his life at Westwood as a friend of Sir John Pakington. He wrote several theological books of which the best known is "*A Paraphrase and Commentary on the Bible.*" In 1660 he was designed for the Bishopric of Worcester, but died as he

was preparing to go to London, and is buried at Hampton Lovett, where a monument in Latin and Greek tells of his learning and virtues.

*HANCOCK, ROBERT (1730-1817), born in Staffordshire. Copper-plate engraver in Sir Stephen Janssen's Battersea Enamel Works, 1750. Settled at Worcester as chief engraver to the Porcelain Company, 1756. Executed the design for the famous King of Prussia mug. Instructed pupils, including V. Green (q.v.) and John Ross (q.v.), and with them executed the delicate Worcester transfer ware, which contributed largely to the success of the Company. After becoming a partner he disagreed with his co-proprietors, withdrew from the firm, and settled as a printer in Staffs. Here he lost all his savings in a bank failure, and after a short residence as a portrait painter at Oldbury he finally settled at Bristol. For Joseph Cottle, the bookseller, he drew portraits of Coleridge, Southey, Wordsworth, and Lamb (1798). His best known portrait is that of Shakespeare. His *Life and Works*, by A. R. Ballantyne, was printed at the Chiswick Press, 1885.

*HARPER, THOMAS (1787-1853), trumpet player, was born in Worcester, and after studying the trumpet and horn under Eley in London, joined the East India Volunteer Band. He was appointed inspector of musical instruments to the company, but in 1806 was engaged as principal trumpet at the Drury Lane and Lyceum Opera houses. He distinguished himself at the Birmingham Festival of 1820, and next year succeeded Hyde at the Ancient Concerts and Italian Opera. Thenceforward he took part in all important musical events, and was first trumpet at the Philharmonic Concerts till 1851. He was taken ill at an Exeter Hall rehearsal in 1853, and died in a few hours.

*HANBURY, JOHN (1664-1734), son of Capel Hanbury, of Hoarstone, Kidderminster, and of Gloucester, who purchased iron works at Pontypool, and was buried at Kidderminster, 1704. The son gave up his law studies to devote himself to the management of the Pontypool works. He improved the machinery, and was the first to adopt the method of rolling iron plates by means of revolving cylinders, thereby superseding the cumbrous process of hammering. His most notable achievement was the introduction of tin-plating into this country (1720), which has since expanded enormously in S. Wales. His second wife was a friend of Sarah,

Duchess of Marlborough, and the great Duke appointed Major John Hanbury as one of his executors, 1722. He was M.P. for Gloucester, 1701-15, and for Monmouthshire, 1720-34. His son Charles was godson of Mr. Williams, of Caerleon, a friend, who had been obliged to flee the country after killing his adversary in a duel, and inherited from him £70,000. This legatee, Sir Charles Hanbury-Williams, K.B., of Coldbrook Park, was M.P. for Monmouth, and died in 1759. Major John Hanbury's great-grandson Charles Hanbury, of Toddington, Lord Lieutenant of Montgomeryshire, was created first Baron Sudeley in 1838.

*HASTINGS, SIR CHARLES (1794-1866), sixth son of Rev. James Hastings, Rector of Bitterley, near Ludlow, and afterwards Rector of Martley. Studied under two surgeons at Stourport, and after a few months in London was elected at the age of 18 house surgeon to the Worcester County Infirmary. Here he made experiments on the nervous system, under the direction of Dr. Wilson Philip. In 1815 he continued his study of experimental physiology and microscopy at Edinburgh University, being the only student at that time who used the microscope in medical research. M.D., 1818. Physician to the Worcester Infirmary, and for many years the leading practitioner in the county. Founded in 1828 the "*Midland Medical and Surgical Reporter*," to which he sent many reports. In 1832 he formed the "Provincial Medical and Surgical Association" to which he delivered the inaugural address. In 1856 this Society became "The British Medical Association," of which Sir Charles was permanent President of the Council and Treasurer. He started the "*Medical Journal*" in 1840; was knighted in 1850; and made Hon. D.C.L. of Oxford. Sanitary questions interested him; he became the pioneer of health statistics for the County, and was President of the Public Health section of the Social Science Association at the York meeting. His enthusiasm attracted round him a circle of scientific workers, and led to the foundation of the Worcestershire Natural History Society and its splendid Museum, which has passed into the hands of the Corporation to be used in connexion with the Public Library, and in recognition of Sir Charles Hastings' service it has been designated for all time the "Hastings Museum." His portrait is in the Museum, painted by Solomon Cole. He wrote many papers and addresses for the *Lancet*, *British Medical Journal*, &c., and in 1834 published "*Illustrations of the Natural History of Worcestershire*." He married

in 1825 the eldest daughter of George Woodyatt, M.D., by whom he had an only son G. W. Hastings, M.P. for Worcestershire, 1880-92, and two daughters. In 1882 a marble bust of Sir Charles by Sir Thomas Brock, R.A., was presented to Worcester and placed in the Public Library. The British Medical Association honoured his memory by the foundation of an annual "Hastings" Medal and Prize.

*HASTINGS, SIR THOMAS (1790-1870), son of Rev. James Hastings, Rector of Bitterley, and afterwards of Martley. He entered the Navy in 1803, commanded a gunboat in the disastrous Walcheren expedition, and was First Lieutenant on the *Undaunted* when she took Napoleon to Elba. In 1832 he was made captain of the *Excellent*, the school of gunnery at Portsmouth, and superintendent of the Royal Naval College, but retired from these posts in 1843, when he was appointed store-keeper of Ordnance. He had been knighted in 1839, and was given the civil C.B. in 1850, and the civil K.C.B. nine years later. Placed on the retired list as rear-admiral in 1855, he received in due course the rank of vice-admiral with his K.C.B., and of Admiral of the Fleet in 1866. He married in 1827 Louisa Elizabeth, daughter of Humphrey Lowe, of Bromsgrove.

*HASTINGS, RIGHT HON. WARREN (1732-1818), born at Daylesford, son of Rev. Penystone Hastings, Rector of Daylesford and Churchill. Educated at Westminster School. Entered the service of the East India Company, 1750. Imprisoned by Surajah Dowlah at Moorshedabad, 1756. Member of the Council at Calcutta, 1761. Returned to England, 1765, and returned as second in the Council at Madras, 1769. Governor of Bengal, 1772. Supported the Nawab of Oude against the Rohillas. Created Governor-General 1773, but found himself in a minority on the Council, where he was bitterly opposed by Sir Philip Francis. An accusation of corruption by Nuncomar (or Nand Kumar) was followed by a countercharge of conspiracy and forgery, and the hanging of his accuser. He extended widely the English rule in India by defeating Haider Ali in the Carnatic, checking the Mahrattas, and taking Pondicherry from the French. He was accused of permitting the extortion of large sums of money from the Begums of Oude and Cheyte Sing, Rajah of Benares. He left India in 1785, and was impeached for corruption and cruelty in his administration.

The trial began in 1788, and continued at intervals for seven years, when, in spite of the eloquence of Burke, Sheridan, and Fox, Hastings was acquitted by a large majority on all the charges, but had spent about £70,000 in costs. The East India Company helped him, and he was enabled to purchase the old family estate at Daylesford where he passed his later years. He amused himself with embellishing his grounds, riding fine Arab horses, fattening prize cattle, and trying to rear Indian animals and vegetables in England. In his 82nd year he was made Privy Councillor, treated with honour by the Prince Regent, and applauded by the people. The poor orphan who had retrieved the fallen fortunes of his line, who had preserved and extended an empire, was buried in Daylesford Church beside the remains of his ancestors. "In peace, after so many troubles, in honour, after so much obloquy" (Macaulay).

*HAVERGAL, FRANCES RIDLEY (1836-1879), born at Astley Rectory, Stourport, youngest child of Rev. Wm. Henry Havergal (q.v.). Showed in childhood exceptional intellectual power, and wrote verses at the age of 7. Was partly educated in Germany where she studied music. Her life and powers were consecrated to religious and philanthropic work; and her poems and devotional books met with a wide popularity. The chief were "*The Ministry of Song*," 1870; "*Under the Surface*," 1874; "*Loyal Responses*," 1878; "*Life Chords*," 1880; "*Life Echoes*," 1883; "*Coming to the King*," 1886. Some of these were published by her sister Maria V. G. Havergal, who also collected them together in two vols. of "*Poetical Works*," 1884. Frances Havergal died at the Mumbles, near Swansea, and is buried in Astley Churchyard. The "*Memorials*" by her sister Maria have had a large circulation.

*HAVERGAL, FRANCIS TEBBS (1829-1890), born at Astley Rectory, son of Rev. W. H. Havergal. Educated at New College, Oxford; B.A., 1852; Vicar-Choral in Hereford Cathedral, 1853-74; Vicar of Pipe with Lyde, 1861-74, Upton Bishop, 1874-90; Prebendary of Hereford, 1877-90. Died at Upton 27th July, 1890. He was an accomplished antiquary, and wrote "*Visitors Hand Guide to Hereford Cathedral*," 1869; "*Fasti Herefordenses*," 1869; "*Monumental Inscriptions in Hereford Cathedral*," 1881; "*Records of Upton Bishop*," 1883; "*Herefordshire Words and Phrases*," 1887; "*Memorials of Sir F. A. Gore Ouseley*," 1889.

*HAVERGAL, WILLIAM HENRY (1793-1870), born at Chipping Wycombe, Bucks. Educated at Merchant Taylors' and St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford; B.A., 1816; Curate at Bristol, 1816, Coaley, 1820, and Astley, Worcestershire, 1822; Rector of Astley, 1825, and St. Nicholas, Worcester, 1845; Vicar of Shareshill, 1860. He died at Leamington, and was buried at Astley. He married (1) Jane, daughter of William Head, of East Grinstead, who was the mother of five children, d. 1848, (2) Caroline Ann, daughter of John Cooke, of Gloucester. Mr. Havergal, in 1829, was thrown from his carriage, and had to keep quiet for some years. This enforced leisure turned his attention to his favourite subject of music. Services, hymn tunes, chants, and anthems flowed from his pen, and met with a welcome reception. He also wrote many sacred songs and carols which he set to music. His children inherited his musical and literary talents.

*HAYES, WILLIAM (1706-1777), musician, was born at Hanbury, and after studying music as chorister and organ pupil at Gloucester and as organist at St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, he was appointed organist at Worcester Cathedral in 1731. In 1731 he was steward at the Three Choirs Musical Meeting at Worcester, and in the same year exchanged his work at the Cathedral for that of Magdalen College, Oxford. The following year he took the degree of Mus. Bac., and became a member of the Royal Society of Musicians. In 1742 he was made Professor of Music to the University of Oxford; created Mus. Doc. 1749. He composed much, and was especially successful in part-writing for the voice.

*HEATH, NICHOLAS (1501-1578), Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, 1521. Bishop of Rochester, 1539; Bishop of Worcester, 1543. Much church property was plundered in his time by the greedy counsellors of Edward VI. Heath opposed the marriage of the clergy, and the new Ordinal of 1551, and was deprived. Queen Mary restored him and made him President of Wales, 1553, and promoted him to York, 1555. He was Lord Chancellor, 1556-8, but in 1559 was again deprived of his dignities.

HELMORE, THOMAS (1811-1890), born at Kidderminster, son of Rev. T. Helmore, minister of the New Meeting. Educated at Magdalen College, Oxford; B.A., 1840. Priest-Vicar of Lichfield Cathedral, 1840. Vice-Principal (1842) and Precentor (1846) of

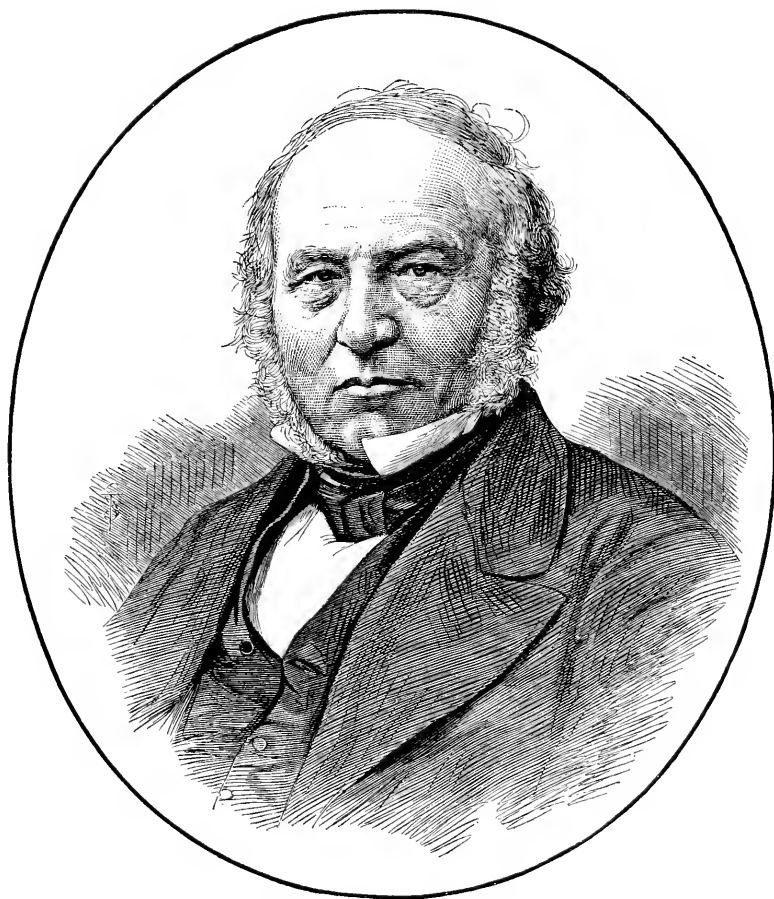
St. Mark's College, Chelsea. Master of the Choristers and Priest-in-Ordinary of the Chapel Royal, St. James's, 1847. Received pension from National Society in 1877, after 35 years' service at St. Mark's. Died at London. Author of "*The Psalter Noted*," 1849; "*The Manual of Plain Song*," 1850; Papers on "*Church Music*," 1867 and 1879; "*The Hymnal Noted*," and many other musical works.

HEMENHALE, THOMAS (d. 1338). A monk of Norwich; elected Bishop by his Chapter, but prevented from accepting the See by Pope Benedict XII., and was consoled with Worcester, 1337.

*HEMMING (fl. 1096) was sub-prior of Worcester. Bishop Wulstan asked him to compile the chartulary of the Church of Worcester which still remains in Hemming's own handwriting in MS., Cotton. Tiberius A. 13. "*De Ecclesiæ Wigorniensis dotatione privilegiis et possessionibus*." Hemming's *Life of Bishop Wulstan* was printed in Wharton's "*Anglia Sacra*," I. 541, and reprinted in Migne's "*Patrologia*," cl. 1489-94. The *Chartulary* was edited by Hearne. "*Hemingi Chartularium Ecclesiæ Wigorniensis*," Oxford, 1723.

*HERBERT, SIR HENRY (1595-1673), 6th son of Richard Herbert, of Montgomery Castle, and brother of Edward Lord Herbert, of Chirbury, and of George Herbert the saintly poet. Knighted, and acted as master of the Revels from 1623. Bought Ribbesford Manor from Sir Henry Mildmay, 1627, and presented to the Church the flagons and chalices still in use there. Joined the expedition against the Scots, 1639. M.P. for Bewdley, 1640, but disabled in 1642 for joining the King. Heavily fined by the Sequestrators, 1646. Restored to the mastership of the Revels, 1660, and again M.P. for Bewdley from 1661 till his death. He introduced Richard Baxter at Court, and was a friend of Evelyn.

*HICKES, GEORGE (1642-1715), son of a Yorkshire farmer. Educated at St. John's and Magdalen Colleges, Oxford. Fellow of Lincoln, 1664. Accompanied Sir George Wheeler on a foreign tour, 1673. Rector of St. Ebbe's, Oxford; Chaplain to the Duke of Lauderdale; Prebendary of Worcester, 1680; Dean and Rector of Alvechurch, 1686. Made improvements in the Cathedral services and the King's School. In 1689, being a non-juror, he was deprived. For some years he lived in concealment, part of the time at Westwood



SIR ROWLAND HILL, K.C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S., &c.

Born at Kidderminster, December 3rd, 1795.

under the hospitality of Lady Pakington, to whom he assigns the authorship of the "*Whole Duty of Man*." In 1694 he was consecrated Suffragan Bishop of Thetford by the non-juring Bishops Lloyd, White, and Turner. He published "*Linguarum veterum septentrionalium Thesaurus*," 1703-5, and several religious books.

*HICKMAN, HENRY (d. 1692), controversialist, was a Worcestershire man, who, after taking his B.A. degree at Cambridge, was made a Fellow at Magdalen, Oxford, and took his M.A. degree there in 1649, in which year he was also licensed as preacher at St. Aldate's. At the Restoration, having lost his Fellowship, he retired to Holbeach, but after a while returned, and taught at Stourbridge. Then he went to the English Church of Leyden, where he died in 1692. He wrote in defence of Nonconformity.

HILL, LORD ARTHUR MARCUS CECIL, BARON SANDYS (1798-1863), third son of Arthur Marquis of Downshire, by Mary Baroness Sandys (in her own right). Served in the diplomatic service at Madrid, Verona, Paris, Florence, Lisbon, and Rio Janeiro. Secretary to the Special Embassy at St. Petersburg, 1827. M.P. for Newry, 1835-4, and for Evesham, 1838-52. Comptroller of the Queen's Household, 1841 and 1846-7. Treasurer of the Household, 1847-52. Acted as one of the Liberal whips, 1841-52. Became a Knight of the Tower and Sword of Portugal, 1825, and succeeded his brother Arthur as third Lord Sandys, 1860.

*HILL, JAMES (d. 1817?), born at Kidderminster; educated by an uncle and apprenticed to a painter. In 1796 he appeared at the Bath Theatre as Belville in "*Rosina*," a comic opera, by Mrs. Brooke. His success, after further study, led to his engagement in the comic operas at Covent Garden. He left the stage in 1806, and is supposed to have died in 1817 in Jamaica.

*HILL, SIR ROWLAND (1795-1879), born in Blackwell Street, Kidderminster, in a house that belonged to at least three generations of his family. In the time of Edward I., John Hill (*de Monte*) held land in Comberton. The name appears in the Registers in 1539, and in 1628 there was baptized "*Marryan, daughter of Rowland Hill and Mary*." His father, Thomas Wright Hill (q.v.), was remarkable for the largeness and originality of his conceptions; his mother (*née* Sarah Lea) belonged to a family which for generations had taken a leading part in the intellectual, municipal, and business life of the town. Her

character was marked by firmness and shrewdness, patience and prudence. When Rowland was five years old the French war ruined his father's manufacture, and in 1802 the school was started at Hill Top, where in his twelfth year he became an assistant master. Straightened circumstances developed the quality of self-help. He was an ardent student; and in 1822, in conjunction with his elder brother Matthew, brought out a work on *Public Education* which aroused much attention. Bentham, Hume, Grote, Brougham, De Quincey, Malthus, Dr. Gilchrist, and other Philosophers came to examine the working of the scheme. This success led to the opening of the Bruce Castle School in 1826 under Rowland's management. Here he married Caroline Pearson, and lived for six years. In 1833 he gave up teaching, and became Secretary in England for the new Colony of South Australia. In 1837 he drew up the famous pamphlet on *Post-office Reform*, and suggested the use of adhesive stamps. After much opposition and many difficulties the Bill for Penny Postage was passed on 17th August, 1839, and Mr. Hill received a salary of £1,500 to enable him to carry it out. In 1842 he was dismissed from office and became Chairman of the Brighton Railway Company; here he instituted express trains and excursion trains, and raised the £50 shares from £35 to £75. In 1846, as a national benefactor, he was presented with £13,000 and reinstated as Secretary to the Postmaster-General. Elected F.R.S., 1857; K.C.B., 1860; D.C.L., Oxford, 1864. In 1864 owing to ill-health he retired. Parliament granted him £20,000 and an annual pension of £2,000, "not merely as a meritorious public servant, but as a benefactor of his race." He was buried in Westminster Abbey, 27th August, 1879. His nephew, George Birkbeck Hill, D.C.L., published his "*Life*" in 1880. Birmingham set up his statue; and 200,000 people contributed stamps for a statue in his native town, executed by Sir T. Brock, R.A., and unveiled in June, 1881, when an eulogy was pronounced by Sir Rupert Kettle. A charity for the relief of the widows and orphans of the servants of the Post-office will also keep green the memory of a world-wide benefactor.

*HILL, THOMAS FORD (d. 1795), antiquary, was the son of a Worcester glove maker and Quaker. He left his father's business for literature and archaeology, and from 1780 onwards made antiquarian tours in Scotland, Switzerland, Savoy, Italy, and Germany. Collected "*Ancient Erse Songs*," 1784. F.S.A., 1792. He died at Ariano on his second visit to Italy.

HILL, THOMAS ROWLEY (1816-1896), born at Stourport, son of William Hill, F.R.A.S., of Worcester. Educated at University College, London. Married (1) Esther, only child of Richard Evans, J.P., of Worcester, 1838, and (2) Mary Hilditch, daughter of Edward Evans, of Worcester. Sheriff of Worcester City, 1858, and Mayor, 1859. High Sheriff of County, 1870. M.P., Worcester, 1874-85. Mr. Hill was eminent for his philanthropy, and founded and endowed almshouses in Worcester. His son EDWARD HENRY HILL (1849-1911) left £5000 to the Royal Albert Orphan Asylum, Worcester, £3000 each to the Knightwick Sanatorium and the Worcester Ophthalmic Hospital; also £4000 for the upkeep of the Suckley Parish Room and Working Men's Club, and Nurses' Home.

*HILL, THOMAS WRIGHT (1763-1851), born at Kidderminster. Apprenticed to a brassfounder in Birmingham, and was influenced by Dr. Priestley. Established first the Hill Top School in Birmingham, and afterwards the Hazlewood School at Edgbaston, where many eminent men received their training. He had a remarkable power of interesting boys, and made his school a small republic where the boys were trained for the work of life. He encouraged manual labour, and carried on a magazine printed and illustrated by the boys themselves. His five sons trained by him had most successful careers. Matthew Davenport was an eminent jurist: Edwin, of the stamp office, made many inventions; Frederick was an inspector of prisons; Arthur carried on the famous school at Bruce Castle, Tottenham; and Sir Rowland (q.v.) was the inventor of penny postage. His "*Remains*," 1859, and "*Papers*," 1860 show his system of shorthand, and his scheme of minority representation.

HOLL, HARVEY BUCHANAN (1821-1886), son of William Holl, proprietor and conductor of the *Worcester Herald*, and grandson of its founder. Qualified as M.D., and acted as an Army doctor during the Crimean War. Afterwards he resided at Worcester, but devoted himself to study, especially in geology, and contributed to scientific periodicals. He was an enthusiastic member of the Worcestershire Naturalists' Field Club, and of the Woolhope Club, and often gave addresses at their meetings. In 1862 he exhibited some fragments of a highly ornamented *Pteraspis* obtained by him from a new fish-bed in the "Old Red" deposits near the Teme, in a lower stratum than fish remains had been found before, at least

in that vicinity. In 1863, on the Malvern Hills, he drew attention to an exposure of Aymestry limestone in "Evendine Street," a calcareous band between the Upper and Ludlow deposits, which in the Malvern district shows itself in a long narrow ridge. At the Giant's Cave Dr. Holl explained discoveries which showed that all the eastern side of the Herefordshire Beacon was metamorphosed sedimentary rock, and not syenite, as had been hitherto supposed. At the Wind's Point he considered a remarkable exposure of crystalline rocks to be the representatives of the Laurentian system of North America. In 1864 he gave reasons for the belief that the Malvern igneous rocks were above the surface of the great Northern ocean, and that the Malvern rocks were the earliest dry land of what now constituted this island. He also elucidated the geology of the Lickey and Clent Hills, and was for some years Secretary of the Field Club. After his father's death, Dr. Holl became joint proprietor of the *Herald* with his brother, Mr. Holl, Q.C., County Court Judge for Northampton, and conducted the journal until 1882. He was an earnest advocate of bee-culture, but took no active part in public matters. He died, unmarried, at Cheltenham, much respected for his kindness of heart and the culture of his mind. His chief publications were on the Geology of the Malvern Hills. The dates and titles of his various papers are given by Mr. Gerald Mills in the "*Bibliography of Worcestershire*," pp. 180 *et seq.*

*HOLLAND, SETH (d. 1561). M.A., Oxford, 1539; Fellow of All Souls, and Warden in 1555. He was chaplain to Cardinal Pole, whose dying message to Queen Mary was, "Give credit to whatever he shall say on my behalf." He was also Rector of Fladbury and Prebendary of Worcester, and installed Dean in 1557, in place of Ballard, *alias* Hawford, the last Abbot of Evesham. But Deanery and Wardenship were both forfeited under Elizabeth. He died in the Marshalsea prison, but was buried in St. George's, Southwark, "some three-score gentlemen of the Inns of Court attending."

*HOOPER, GEORGE (1640-1727), born at Grimley. Educated at Westminster and at Christchurch, Oxford, where he lived as college tutor till 1672, in repute as a classical and mathematical scholar, to which he added a knowledge of Arabic and Hebrew. Chaplain to Archbishop Sheldon, and then Almoner to Princess

Mary when she went to Holland, where he offended William by keeping her faithful to the English Church. By the desire of James II. he attended the Duke of Monmouth on the scaffold. Queen Mary made him Dean of Canterbury in 1691, and he was elected Prolocutor of the Lower House of Convocation in 1701. In the two following years he became successively Bishop of St. Asaph and Bath and Wells. His collected works were published in 1757.

*HOOPER, JOHN (d. 1555), a Cistercian monk who adopted Protestant views and fled to Switzerland to escape persecution, 1539. Returned as Chaplain to Somerset, and became Bishop of Gloucester in 1550, and also of Worcester in 1552—to reside six months in each. He was a man of holy life and great liberality to the poor, but under Queen Mary he was burnt to death at Gloucester for heresy.

HOPKINS, WILLIAM (1647-1700), born at Evesham; son of George Hopkins, Rector of All Saints, and grandson of William Hopkins, M.P. of Bewdley, 1647. Sent to Trinity College, Oxford, at 13 years old. In 1671 he went as chaplain with Henry Coventry, ambassador to Sweden, and then began the study of northern antiquities. Prebendary of Worcester, 1675; Curate of Mortlake, 1678; Vicar of Lindridge, 1686; Afternoon Preacher of St. Lawrence, Jewry, 1680; Master of St. Oswald's Hospital, Worcester, 1697. Added many books to the Cathedral Library. From 1686 lived at Worcester, and is buried in the Cathedral. Married (1) Averill Martin, (2) Elizabeth Whitehouse. He published "*The Book of Bertram or Ratramnus concerning the Body and Blood of the Lord*," 1686 and 1688; "*Animadversions on Mr. Johnson's Answer to Jovian*," 1691; "*Sermons*" published by Dr. Hickes, 1708.

*HOUGH, JOHN (1651-1743). Prebendary of Worcester, 1685. Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford; elected President, 1687, but ejected unlawfully by James II. Restored 1688; Bishop of Oxford, 1690-9; Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, 1699-1717; Bishop of Worcester, 1717-43. His firm defence of the rights of his University is renowned in English history. He rebuilt the front of the Bishop's Palace at Worcester, and contributed £1000 in 1741 towards building All Saints' Church. He died in his 93rd year, and his fine monument by Roubilliac is in the Cathedral, the words thereon being attributed to Archdeacon Tottie and the "good" Lord Lyttelton.

HOUSMAN, HENRY (d. 1912) Educated at King's College, London, St. John's College, Cambridge, and University of Durham; B.D., 1887; Ordained 1857. A great spiritual force as Tutor and Lecturer in Greek and Hebrew at Chichester Theological College, 1879-98. Rector of Bradley, Worcestershire, 1898-1912. Author of *Readings on the Psalms, Dignity of Service, Sermon Stories, Hints to Theological Students, John Ellerton, Poems, St. Ethelbert, etc.*

*HUGHES, WILLIAM (d. 1798), possibly the son of a minor Canon of Worcester, was in 1741 himself appointed to that office, which he held for forty years. In 1757 he resigned the livings of Bredicot and St. Clement's for that of St. Peter's, Worcester. He left his property to the Worcester Infirmary. His publications dealt with Church music.

*HULLAH, JOHN PYKE (1812-1884), born at Worcester, the son of a Yorkshireman supposed to be of Huguenot origin. He was mainly educated at the Royal Academy of Music. In 1836 he produced an opera "*Village Coquettes*," for which Dickens wrote the words. He established singing classes on the tonic sol-fa method first at Battersea, then at Manchester, and in 1849 at St. Martin's Hall, Long Acre, in a building especially erected for the purpose. The building was burnt to the ground and he was ruined, and took to lecturing and conducting high-class concerts. In 1867 he received a medal at the Paris Exhibition, and in 1876 was honoured with the Edinburgh LL.D. Thenceforward held many remunerative musical appointments. He published several manuals on the sol-fa system, and some lectures on music and musical history.

*HURD, RICHARD (1720-1808), son of a farmer at Penkridge, Staffs. Educated at Brewood; Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge; M.A., 1742; Ordained 1744. Preacher of Lincoln's Inn, 1765; Archdeacon of Gloucester, 1767; Warburtonian Lecturer on the Prophecies; Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, 1774-81. Tutor to the Prince of Wales and his brother Frederick, 1776. Bishop of Worcester, 1781-1808. He repaired Hartlebury Castle and built the Library, to which he presented Dr. Warburton's books. Johnson said of him, "Hurd, sir, is a man whose acquaintance is a valuable acquisition." He died in his 88th year, and is buried in Hartlebury churchyard. George III. visited him at Hartlebury, and went to the Worcester Music Meeting in 1788.

*HUSKISSON, WILLIAM (1770-1830), born at Birtsmorton. Under-secretary at War, 1795. Represented Morpeth, 1796, and afterwards Liskeard, Harwich, Chichester, and Liverpool. Secretary to Treasury under Pitt, 1804-5; President of the Board of Trade, 1823-7; attacked for his free-trade opinions; Colonial Secretary and leader of the House of Commons under Lord Goderich and afterwards under the Duke of Wellington. He took much interest in India. Was accidentally killed by a locomotive engine at the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway. "An able debater, deservedly admired for his simplicity, kindness, and integrity" (*Spectator*).

INGRAM, ARTHUR HENRY WINNINGTON (1818-1887), born at Ribbesford; grandson of Sir Edward Winnington, second baronet, by Mary daughter of John Ingram, of Ribbesford, and brother of Col. T. O. W. Ingram (q.v.). Educated at Rugby and Christchurch; B.A., 1841. Rector of Clifton-on-Teme and of Harvington, 1845-87. Hon. Canon of Worcester, 1854. Was an inspector of schools for some years, and chairman of the Evesham bench of magistrates. He was a man of much culture and varied attainments—traveller, antiquary, astronomer, geologist, and poet. He wrote two volumes of poetry, "*The Doom of the Gods of Hellas*," 1867, and "*The Brides of Dinan*" (a Tale of the Baron's War), published by his widow in 1888. In 1879 Mr. Ingram founded the Bonaker Convalescent Charity to benefit the poor by sending invalids to Sanatoria, for which purpose he invested in Consols £6,364 awarded him by the Court of Chancery for his sole use under the will of the Rev. William Baldwin Bonaker. He married, 1849, Sophia Mary daughter of Lieut.-Col. George Arnold, and has left a son, the Rev. A. G. Winnington-Ingram, Rector of Lassington.

INGRAM, THOMAS ONSLOW WINNINGTON (1816-1858), third son of Rev. E. Winnington-Ingram, Canon of Worcester and Rector of Ribbesford, and his wife Jane, daughter of Dr. Arthur Onslow, Dean of Worcester (q.v.); Lieut.-Colonel; killed at Lucknow, March 14th, 1858, when in command of his regiment at the capture of the Kaiserbagh.

JEFFRIES, EDWARD (d. 1725), third son of Sir Francis Winnington, M.P. of Stanford. Middle Temple, 1687. Married Jane daughter of William Bloome, of Normanton, Yorks, and niece of Henry Jeffries, of Ham Castle, Clifton-on-Teme, who left her

his estates conditionally on this marriage. Edward Winnington then assumed the name of Jeffries and was made Q.C., 1710; Honorary Freeman of Worcester, 1719; M.P. for Droitwich, 1708-25; Justice of Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke, 1711-12; Justice of Chester, 1714-25. He left no surviving issue, and devised his estates to his eldest brother Salwey Winnington.

JEFFRIES, JOYCE (d. 1649?), daughter of Henry Jeffries, of Homme [or Ham] Castle, Clifton-on-Teme, and Anne, daughter of Thomas Barnaby, of the Hill, widow of John Coningsby, of Neen Sollers. She wrote a *Diary* which gives a good description of the life of a gentlewoman in the Civil Wars. Portions of this, of which the MS. is in the possession of Sir Francis Winnington, Bart., have been published in *Archæologia*. As a Royalist she suffered great privations at the hands of the Parliamentarians, her house in Widemarsh Street, Hereford, being burnt. She then came to Homme Castle, where she died.

JELF, SIR JAMES (1763-1849), eldest son of Michael Jelf, a substantial farmer in Bushley. Became a Banker at Gloucester, and was elected Mayor of the City. Knighted by George III. Father of RICHARD WILLIAM JELF, D.D. (1798-1871), Principal of King's College, London, Canon of Christchurch, and Bampton Lecturer. He married the Countess Schilppenbach, and was father of (1) Rev. GEORGE EDWARD JELF, Canon of Rochester, and author of many books, who died master of the Charterhouse in 1908; (2) SIR ARTHUR JELF, one of His Majesty's Judges; (3) Colonel R. H. JELF, R.E. Sir James had another distinguished son WILLIAM EDWARD JELF (1811-1875); Bampton Lecturer, and author of the well-known "*Greek Grammar*."

*JENKS, SYLVESTER (1656?-1714), a village lad, born at Chaddesley Corbett, and sent by Lady Yate of Harvington to Douay, where he afterwards became Professor of Philosophy. In 1686 he returned to Harvington as missionary priest, and was made preacher in ordinary to James II. A "Protestant mob" from Kidderminster attacked the Hall in 1688, but were kept back by the moat. He was elected Vicar-Apostolic of the Northern District in 1713. Published "*Practical Discourses on the Morality of the Gospel*," and "*Blind Obedience of a Humble Penitent*," 1699, Both have been reprinted.

*JOHNSON, JAMES (1705-1774), son of Rev. James Johnson, Rector of Milford, Suffolk. Educated at Westminster and Christchurch; M.A., 1731. In 1748 he attended George II. to Hanover as his chaplain, and was made Canon of St. Paul's. Bishop of Gloucester, 1752-59, and of Worcester, 1759-74. Embellished Hartlebury Castle and Worcester Palace. Died at Bath owing to a fall from his horse. Buried at Laycock, Wilts; monument in Worcester Cathedral erected by his sister.

JOHNSON, SIR CHARLES COOPER (1827-1905), son of Sir Henry A. W. Johnson, fourth Bart. Entered Bengal Army, 1844; Lieut.-Col., 1869; Major-Gen., 1866; General, 1894. Served in Sutlej campaign (medal), in Indian Mutiny, 1858 (medal), and with Hazara Field Force, 1868 (medal, mentioned in despatches, and thanked by Government); K.C.B., 1881. Married, 1860, Jemima A. F., daughter of Rev. George Martin, Chancellor of Diocese of Exeter, and has left several sons who are also in the Army. Sir Charles latterly resided at The Hill, Upton-on-Severn, was elected County Alderman for Worcestershire, and took an active part in local administration.

*JOHNSTONE, EDWARD (1757-1851), born at Kidderminster, third son of Dr. James Johnstone (q.v.). M.D., Edinburgh, 1799. Became leading physician at Birmingham, and served the General Hospital for 22 years. Was first Principal of Queen's College, Birmingham. Wrote on puerperal fever and hydrophobia. Died at Edgbaston Hall, aged 94 years.

*JOHNSTONE, JAMES (1730-1802), born at Annandale. M.D., Edinburgh, 1750. Settled as a physician at Kidderminster, 1751. Published a Dissertation on the *Malignant Epidemic Fever of 1756*. Wrote on the uses of the *Ganglions of the Nerves, Angina, Scarlet Fever, The Slave Trade, Hydrophobia, &c.*, for which he was voted the honorary medal of the Medical Society. He attended George the "good" Lord Lyttelton in his last illness, and "was not only his physician but his confessor." Buried at Kidderminster; monument in Worcester Cathedral.

*JOHNSTONE, JAMES (1754-1783), son of James Johnstone (q.v.) and Hannah, daughter of Henry Crane, of Kidderminster. M.D., Edinburgh, 1773. Physician to Worcester Infirmary, 1774. Died from the gaol fever caught in his zealous visits to the prisons.

His premature and heroic death incited John Howard the philanthropist in his untiring work for Prison Reformation. Buried in Worcester Cathedral.

*JOHNSTONE, JOHN (1767-1836), brother of James Johnstone the younger (q.v.), born at Kidderminster. Merton College, Oxford; M.A., 1792; M.D., 1800. Friend of Dr. Samuel Parr, whose life and works he wrote and edited 1828. Harveian orator, 1819. Physician to Birmingham Hospital, 1801-33. Wrote on *Mineral Poisons*, *Medical Jurisprudence*, and on *Madness*. Died near Birmingham.

JORDEN, GEORGE (1783-1871), born on the Clee Hills, in the parish of Farlow, where his father was a labourer and his mother a herb-doctress. He came to Bewdley as an errand boy, taught himself to read and write, and soon after went as servant to James Fryer (q.v.), with whom he lived for 50 years. Being favoured with a sympathetic and cultured master, he was able to follow his keen bent for the study of nature with unwearied assiduity; and he became known as the curator of the Wyre Forest, and guide to the famous Sorb Tree, the only apparently wild tree of the species in Britain. Rising before daylight, he spent some hours among his flowers in the Forest, and came back loaded with specimens for his herbarium, in time to begin his day's work at home. His "Flora Bellus Locus" is now in the Worcester Museum, and he is specially mentioned by Mr. W. A. Leighton in his *Flora of Shropshire*, and by Mr. Edwin Lees, F.L.S., in his *Botany of Worcestershire*, as having rendered them most effectual aid. He bequeathed a mass of local antiquarian lore, including old ballads and electioneering songs, to the Worcester Museum.

*JUKES, FRANCIS (1745-1812), aquatint engraver, was born at Martley. He brought his art to perfection, but suffered in health from the fumes of aquafortis.

*JUXON, WILLIAM (1582-1663), Merchant Taylors' School, and St. John's, Oxford. President, 1621-33. Dean of Worcester, 1627-33. Bishop of London, 1633-49. Attended King Charles I. on the scaffold and received his last words. Archbishop of Canterbury, 1660-63. Buried at Oxford.

KECK, ANTHONY (d. 1797), architect of St. Martin's Church, Worcester, Worcester Infirmary, the cupola of Upton-on-Severn old Church, and Dr. Nash's house at Beveré.

*KELLEY, EDWARD (1555-1595), born at Worcester and educated at the King's School. Studied at Oxford under an *alias*; had his ears cropped in the Lancaster pillory in 1580 for fraud or coining. Also accused of digging up a corpse to question the dead. In 1582 he made the acquaintance of Dr. Dee (q.v.), sometime rector of Upton-on-Severn, and as his "skryer," or interpreter of the wishes of the spirits by means of a crystal given by the angel Gabriel, he accompanied him to the court of Rudolph II. at Prague. For six years they carried on a scandalous imposture in Germany and Poland, until in 1588 Kelley's conduct was such that Dee dismissed him, with a written discharge and an elixir claiming the virtues of the philosopher's stone, which Kelley said he had found at Glastonbury. He remained in Germany, but was imprisoned by Rudolph, 1589-93, and again in 1595, when he lost his life in an attempt to escape. He left various writings and poems, and on the title page takes to himself the title of "Sir," so possibly the Emperor knighted him in his days of prosperity.

KENELM, SAINT, KING, AND MARTYR (d. 819). A child King of Mercia, son of Kenulph. His sister Quendreda wishing to be queen, persuaded her lover, Ascobert, to take the child into the woods at Clent, slay him, and bury him under a thorn tree. But a dove flew to St. Peter's at Rome, and dropped a scroll upon the high altar there, on which were the words :

"In Clentho vaccæ valli Kenelmus regius natus,
Jacet sub spino, capite truncatus."

Messengers sent to England by the Pope found the body under a thorn-tree, to which they were directed by the lowing of a cow. They buried it at the Abbey of Wincheombe. On the spot from which they raised the body a spring of water gushed out, over which men built St. Kenelm's Chapel. The Legend is fully set forth from the original MSS. by Mr. John Amphlett in his *History of Clent* (1890).

KINEWOLD (d. 957), predecessor of S. Dunstan in the see of Worcester (929-957). Restored Evesham Abbey which had been ravaged by the Danes. Sent by King Ethelstan to bear greetings and gifts to the monastery of St. Gall in Switzerland.

KNIGHT, SIR FREDERICK WINN (1812-1897), eldest son of John Knight, of Wolverley House, a descendant of Richard

Knight (q.v.), by the Hon. Jane Winn, daughter of the first Lord Headley. Educated at the Charterhouse. Married in 1850 Maria L. C., daughter of F. Gibbs. He was M.P. for West Worcestershire 1841-85, and Parliamentary Secretary to the Poor Law Board, February to December, 1852, and February, 1858, to June, 1859. He was very energetic in the promotion of the Volunteer movement in 1860, and was the first member enrolled in the County. Lieut.-Colonel 1st Worcestershire Rifle Volunteers, 1860-91; Lieut.-Colonel Queen's Own Worcestershire Hussars (Yeomanry), 1866-78. He was made C.B., 1881 and K.C.B., 1886. As representative of R. Payne Knight (q.v.), he was a Family Trustee of the British Museum. In Devonshire, where Sir Frederick had an estate in the Doone country, he improved the breed of Exmoor ponies.

KNIGHT, RICHARD (1658-1745), second son of Richard Knight, of Madeley. Developed the iron trade at Coalbrookdale, Downton under Bringewood, and Wolverley. Bought a large estate at Wolverley about 1721. He married a daughter of Andrew Payne, of Shawbury, near Moreton Corbet; his second son was the Rev. Thomas Knight, Rector of Ribbesford (1730-65), who rebuilt the tower of Bewdley Church in 1745.

*KNIGHT, RICHARD PAYNE (1750-1824), son of Rev. Thomas Knight, Rector of Ribbesford, and grandson of Richard Knight (q.v.). Inherited the Downton estate, near Ludlow. Travelled in Italy when young, and developed taste for ancient art; his *Diary* was translated and published by Goethe in his Biography of the German painter, Hackert. In 1776 he built Downton Castle, and laid out the grounds so widely known for their beauty. His views on landscape gardening were set forth in "*The Landscape: a Didactic Poem, in three Books*," 1794. He defended his principles in further poems: "*The Progress of Civil Society*," 1796, and "*An Analytical Inquiry into the Principles of Taste*," 1805. He was M.P. for Leominster, 1780, and for Ludlow, 1784-1806. He was considered the best Greek scholar of his time; was one of the Trustees of the British Museum, to which he left a magnificent collection of antiquities valued at £50,000.

*KNIGHT, THOMAS ANDREW (1759-1838), brother of Richard Payne Knight (q.v.). Educated at Ludlow School and Balliol College, Oxford. Friend of Sir Joseph Banks and Sir

Humphrey Davy. F.R.S., 1805, and Copley Medallist, 1806. As a pomologist his experiments helped largely in making Herefordshire pre-eminent for its cider. His "*Treatise on the Culture of the Apple and Pear, and on the Manufacture of Cider and Perry*," 1797, passed through many editions. He was elected F.L.S., 1807; President of the Horticultural Society, 1811-38; and was awarded the first Knightian medal founded in his honour, 1836. His "*Pomona Herefordiensis*," appeared in 1811, and a selection of his papers was published in 1841. His daughter Charlotte married Sir William Rouse-Boughton, Bart., of Downton Hall, Shropshire, and Rouse Lench, Worcestershire, and was mother of Sir Charles Henry Rouse-Boughton, eleventh Baronet, and of Andrew Johnes Rouse-Boughton who assumed by royal licence the name of Knight on inheriting the Downton Castle estate.

*KYDERMINSTRE, RICHARD (d. 1531), born at Kidderminster. Admitted at 15 into Benedictine Monastery of Winchcombe, whence at 19 he was sent to Gloucester College, Oxford. In 1487 was elected Lord Abbot. In 1500 made a journey to Rome; afterwards had much influence at the English Court. Was sent to the Lateran Council in 1512. In 1515 preached at St. Paul's Cross in defence of "benefit of clergy" for the minor orders. He wrote "*Tractatus contra doctrinam M. Lutheri*," 1521. "*A Compendium of the Rule of S. Benedict*." "*A Register of Winchcombe Abbey*," 1523; of this a transcript made by Dodsworth is in the Bodleian Library. The British Museum has his autograph letter to Wolsey. Buried in Winchcombe Abbey.

*LAMBE, JOHN (d. 1628), probably born in Worcestershire; practised astrology at Tardebigge. In 1607 he was found guilty of execrable acts directed against Lord Windsor, but he was released, and settled at Hindlip. He was again imprisoned "for entertaining evil and impious spirits," and removed to the King's Bench prison in London. His confinement lasted fifteen years, but owing to the favour of the Duke of Buckingham, it was made easy. The Duke's favour however served him ill, for the populace held him to have bewitched his patron, and therefore to be responsible for his evil deeds. In 1628 a mob of apprentices dealt with "the duke's devil" with such effect that he died next day. The Corporation were fined £6000 for the outrage.

*LANDOR, ROBERT EYRES (1781-1869). Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford, and brother of Walter Savage Landor. Rector of Birlingham, from which he was never absent for a single Sunday during 40 years. He wrote several Tragedies, of which "*Count Arezzi*" was in demand so long as it was believed to have been written by Byron. Birlingham Church was rebuilt in 1871 at a cost of £4000 derived from Mr. Landor's estate.

LANE, SIR RICHARD 1667-1756), son of a sugar-baker at Worcester. Mayor, 1709. As Sheriff of the City checked the triumphal progress of Dr. Sacheverell. Knighted, 1714. M.P. for Minehead, 1720, and for Worcester, 1727-34. Sir Richard is chiefly memorable for his order to sink through the talc underlying the brine pits at Droitwich, 1725. The result was that the lower stronger brine broke out with such violence that two men who were at work in the pits were thrown to the surface and killed. Soon everyone sunk his pit through the talc, and obtained such a profusion of brine that most of it ran to waste. The old pit, formerly valued at £5000 per annum, and in which many charities and fortunes were invested, became valueless, causing great distress. Sir Richard seems to have suffered in the *débâcle*, for he died one of the Poor Knights of Windsor, aged 89 years. His son Henry was made a Commissioner for licensing Hawkers and Pedlars, 1753.

*LANGLAND, WILLIAM (1330?-1400?). Perhaps born at Cleobury Mortimer, and educated at the Priory of Great Malvern. Went to London, and wrote three versions of his famous poem, "*The Vision of Piers the Ploughman*," 1362-77-92, in the alliterative old English metre.

LASLETT, WILLIAM (1801-1884), son of Thomas Emerson Laslett, born at Worcester. Middle Temple, 1825. Practised as a solicitor at Worcester till 1846. Barrister, 1856. Married Maria daughter of Bishop Carr, 1842. M.P. for Worcester, 1852-60 and 1868-74. Founded the "Laslett Hospital" in Worcester for 33 married couples, with a chapel and resident chaplain. Founder of the Hinton Charitable Endowment for educational and benevolent uses, to which an estate of the value of £90,000 is appropriated. Donor of the City Cemetery and contributor to many other City and County charities. He resided at Abberton Hall, and his presentation portrait is in the Worcester Guildhall.

*LATIMER, HUGH (1485?-1555). Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge, 1510. Preached before Henry VIII. at Windsor, 1530; accused of heresy, 1532. Bishop of Worcester, 1535. Pleaded for the continuance of Malvern Priory for teaching, preaching, study with prayer, and liberal hospitality. Issued injunctions for the removal of superstitious practices and the setting up of the Bible in Worcester Cathedral, 1537. Retired from the Bishopric on account of the Six Articles, 1539. Committed to the Tower by Queen Mary, 1553, and burnt as a heretic at Oxford with Bishop Ridley, 1555.

*LAYAMON (fl. 1200), son of Leovenath, was priest at Areley Kings, near Redstone. He resolved to write the history of the first men who came to England after the flood, and "travelled far and wide over the country and procured the noble books which he took for his model." These were Bede, Albin, and Wace. Hitherto books written since the Conquest were in Latin or French. Layamon wrote in English; and as a monument of the language of his time the book is beyond price. There are two MSS. of the "*Brut*" in the British Museum, both of which were printed by Sir Frederick Madden in 1847. In 1835, during the Restoration of Areley Church, a broken font was discovered under the floor, bearing the inscription: "*Tempore Layamanni Santi.*" This has been again set up for use. A memorial tablet erected in the Church by the Rev. J. P. Hastings, and a window by Mr. John Brinton, also keep alive his connection with the parish.

LEA, SIR THOMAS (1841-1902), son of George Butcher Lea, of The Larches, Kidderminster. Married Louey, daughter of William Birch, of Needwood. Chairman of Lea Limited, of Kidderminster, and Chairman of the Metropolitan Bank. M.P. for Kidderminster, 1868-74, and for S. Londonderry, 1886. Created a Baronet, 1892. Brother of George Harris Lea, County Court Judge of Herefordshire and Salop.

LEA, WILLIAM (1819-1889), born at Stone House, near Kidderminster. Educated at Rugby and Brasenose College, Oxford; B.A., 1842. Vicar of St. Peter's, Droitwich, 1849-87. Archdeacon of Worcester, 1881. As Secretary of the Worcester Board of Education, he zealously promoted intellectual progress. He was also a great authority upon fruit-growing, recommending it especially

to cottagers. He established a large experimental garden at "Orchardlea," where he tested the suitability of nearly every variety of apple, pear, and plum to the Worcestershire soil and climate. Carefully tabulated results were kept of every tree, and the results and profits were made known in many village lectures. In addition to his published *Charges* he wrote "*Catechisings on the Book of Common Prayer*," "*On the Life of our Lord*," "*Sermons on the Prayer Book Preached in Rome*," "*Small Farms*," and "*Church Plate in the Archdeaconry of Worcester*."

LECHMERE, SIR EDMUND ANTHONY HARLEY (1826-1894) only son of Sir E. H. L. Lechmere, Bart., of Rhydd Court. Educated at the Charterhouse, and Christ Church, Oxford; M.A., 1852. Married in 1858 Louisa R., daughter of John Haigh, of Whitwell Hall, Yorks. He was senior partner in the Worcester Old Bank, but zealously took up the cause of the Christians in the Balkan wars. Was made Commander of the Servian Order of the Takova, Knight of the Holy Sepulchre, Knight Commander of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Knight of Malta, &c. M.P. for West Worcestershire, 1876-92, and for S. Worcestershire, 1892-94. He gave the site for the Church of St. Gabriel, at Hanley Green, built at the cost of Samuel Martin, 1874; and also erected a beautiful Chapel adjoining Rhydd Court.

*LECHMERE, SIR NICHOLAS (1613-1701), born at Hanley Castle, son of Edmund Lechmere by Margaret sister of Sir Thomas Overbury. Wadham College, Oxford; Middle Temple, 1634; called to the bar, 1641; bencher, 1655. Sided with the Parliament in the Civil War; present at the siege of Worcester, 1646. M.P. for Bewdley, 1648. Member of Special Commission for trial of Welsh insurgents, 1651. M.P. for County of Worcester, 1654, 1656, 1658-9. Attorney-General for Duchy of Lancaster, 1654. Walked in Oliver Cromwell's funeral procession. Obtained full pardon from Charles II. at Breda. Reader of his Inn, 1669; Serjeant-at-law, Judge, and Knight, 1689. Died at Hanley Castle. Was one of the Founders of Greenwich Hospital. Married Penelope, daughter of Sir Edwin Sandys, of Northbourne, Kent, and left two sons. Portrait in Nash's Worcestershire I., 560.

*LECHMERE, NICHOLAS (1675-1727), born at Hanley Castle, son of Edmund Lechmere and Lucy daughter of Sir Anthony Hungerford, of Farley Castle, Somerset. Merton College, Oxford.

Called to the bar at the Middle Temple, 1698. M.P. (whig) for Appleby, Cockermouth, and for Tewkesbury from 1708 to 1750. Helped Swift in "*The Crisis*," 1714; Q.C., 1708; Solicitor-General, 1714-1718; Attorney-General, Privy Councillor, and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1718. One of the managers appointed to impeach Dr. Sacheverell, 1710; engaged in the trial of Lord Derwentwater, &c., 1715. Created Lord Lechmere of Evesham, 1721. Married Lady Elizabeth Howard daughter of Earl of Carlisle. Died at Kensington, and was buried at Hanley Castle. Portraits at the Rhydd and at Steeple Aston.

*LEE, SAMUEL, D.D. (1783-1852). A Worcestershire carpenter, whose tools were burnt in a fire at Glasshampton, in the parish of Astley. He had taught himself Greek, Hebrew, Persian, and other oriental languages, and entered Queens' College, Cambridge, 1813. He became Professor of Arabic, 1819-31; Regius Professor of Hebrew, 1831-48. He edited the New Testament in Syriac, 1816, the Old Testament, 1823, and other works.

*LEES, EDWIN, F.L.S. (1800-1887), born at Worcester. Started as a printer at 87, High Street. In 1828 he published his "*Strangers' Guide to Worcester*," under the pseudonym of "*Ambrose Florence*." Next year he started "*The Worcestershire Miscellany*." In 1831 he founded the "*Worcestershire Literary and Scientific Society*" of which he became the chief authority in botanical research. In later years he gave up business and devoted himself to study. His chief work, "*The Botany of Worcestershire*," 1867, has been analyzed by Mr. William Mathews in vols. x. to xvi. of the *Midland Naturalist*. He was a prolific writer, and a complete list of his many papers and addresses will be found in the *Bibliography of Worcestershire*, Part III., compiled by Mr. John Humphreys, F.L.S., 1907.

LEIGHTON, SIR THOMAS (d. 1611), younger son of John Leighton, of Wattlesborough, Salop, by Joyce, daughter of Sutton, Lord Dudley. Knighted, 1579. M.P. for Northumberland, 1571-1583, and for Worcestershire, 1601-04. Constable of the Tower. He received from the Queen a grant of Feckenham Park, Worcestershire. He was a distinguished soldier, and held high military office in Queen Elizabeth's reign, and was one of the general officers summoned to consult together to repel the Spanish Armada in 1588. His wife Elizabeth was a daughter of Sir Francis Knollys by Catherine daughter of Mary Carey, sister of Queen Anne Boleyn.

LINES, HENRY HARRIS (1800-1899), eldest son of Samuel Lines, who established a Drawing Academy, and helped to found the Birmingham School of Art in 1821. His mother, *née* Elizabeth Ashcroft, was a native of the Rock, near Bewdley. In 1832 H. H. Lines came to Worcester. He was an exhibitor at the Royal Academy, and the Art Galleries at Birmingham, Manchester, &c. In Yorkshire he made a sketching tour with David Cox who makes a friendly reference to him in his *Diary*. He became also an earnest archæologist, and his chief claim to remembrance will be his studies with plans of the old Camps of Worcestershire and the Border Counties. These were purchased at his death for the Worcester Free Library. Several of his antiquarian papers were published after his death by his daughter. His notes and plans of the "*Titterstone Camp and others*" have been printed by the Shropshire Archæological Society.

LICHFIELD, CLEMENT (d. 1546), Abbot of Evesham. Built St. Clement's Chapel in St. Laurence's Church, and is buried in the Lichfield Chapel of All Saints. To his munificence is owing the beautiful clock tower and gateway at Evesham. The Townspeople had the spirit to preserve this architectural treasure by purchasing it from Sir Philip Hoby, who was about to pull it down for the sake of the materials. Abbot Lichfield had refused to surrender the monastery, but was driven out by oppressive burdens laid upon him.

*LITTLETON, ADAM (1627-1694), born at Halesowen, son of Thomas Littleton the Rector. Educated at Westminster and Christchurch. Second master of Westminster School, 1658. Started a school at Chelsea, and in 1669 was appointed Rector of Chelsea. Chaplain to Charles II. and D.D., 1670. Prebendary of Westminster, 1674; Rector of Overton, Hampshire, 1683; Rector of St. Botolph, Aldersgate, 1685. Chaplain to the Prince Palatine. He was styled the "Great Dictator of Learning." His chief work was the "*Lingux Latinæ Liber Dictionarius Quadripartitus*," published at London in 1673. This went through many editions, and was the standard Latin Dictionary until superseded by "*Ainsworth*" in 1735. He also published *Sermons* and other theological and classical works. He is buried in Chelsea Church.

*LITTLETON, SIR THOMAS (1402-1481), born at Frankley, the eldest son of Thomas Westcote of Westcote, but as the heir of his mother Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Thomas de Littleton of Frankley, he bore her name. In 1445 he was appointed escheator of Worcestershire. Through the degrees of serjeant-at-law, king's serjeant, and judge of assize, he became in 1466 Justice of the Common Pleas, and was made a K.B. in 1475. He obtained a pardon under the great seal from King Edward IV., from whom he also received special marks of favour, such as furred robes at Christmas and linen ones at Pentecost. He died at Frankley and was buried in the south aisle of the nave of Worcester Cathedral. His fame rests on his treatise on "*Tenures*," written in law French, and described by Sir Edward Coke, who wrote a commentary on it, as "the most perfect and absolute work that was ever written in any human science." Treatise and comment together long remained the principal authority on English real property law. He married Joan, widow of Sir Philip Chetwynd, and daughter of Sir W. Burley of Bromscroft, Salop, who brought him large estates. From their eldest son descended the family of Lyttelton of Hagley.

*LIVING (d. 1046). Abbot of Tavistock. Went to Rome with Canute. Bishop of Crediton, 1027, and of Worcester (in plurality), 1038. An eloquent preacher; accused as an accomplice in the murder of Prince Alfred, and deprived, but restored on payment of a fine. The citizens in 1041 murdered the housecarls of King Hardicanute, who took vengeance by sacking the City and burning the Cathedral. The citizens fled to the Isle of Beavers on the Severn.

*LLOYD, WILLIAM (1627-1717), son of Richard Lloyd, rector of Tilehurst, near Reading, a devoted Royalist, who had suffered much for the King. Oriel College, Oxford, 1639; Fellow of Jesus College, and M.A., 1646. Deacon, 1648; chaplain and tutor in the family of Sir William Backhouse, of Swallowfield, Berks. After the Restoration he held many preferments, including the Deanery of Bangor, 1672. In 1677 he was appointed to accompany Princess Mary to Holland as her first chaplain. In 1680 he was made Bishop of St. Asaph; and was one of the famous "Seven Bishops" sent to the Tower by James II. in 1688. He was translated to Lichfield and Coventry in 1692, and to Worcester in 1700. He was a staunch supporter of the Revolution, and in politics somewhat violent, as

witnessed by his quarrel with Sir John Pakington (q.v.). But in spiritual matters he was careful, just and considerate, a determined opponent of the Papacy, but anxious for the fair treatment of Roman Catholics and other nonconformists, and he wrote a treatise wherein he distinguished between "Church Catholics" and the "Jesuitical party," and pleaded for toleration for the former. He was unusually careful as to the character and attainments of candidates for Holy Orders, and he dealt strictly with defaulting clergymen. Of education he was a great advocate, and offered to add a tenth to all school subscriptions in the diocese. Also he founded "Bishop Lloyd's school" for boys and girls of the poorer class in Worcester out of the estate which escheated to him on the murder of Mrs. Palmer, of Upton Snodsbury. In a circular letter to his clergy, he reminds them of the supreme importance of religious education, adding:—"How great a Public Blessing it would be, if there were in every parish in this Church and Kingdom, a sufficient number of good Masters and Dames maintained by publick salaries, for the teaching of Male and Female Children." His own learning was very great. Bishop Burnet writes that to his friendship and to that of Archbishop Tillotson he owed "a great part of the consideration that has been had for me." His interest in Hebrew prophecy led him to put interpretations thereon which in his extreme old age brought his credit somewhat into disrepute. Owing to his influence, Sir T. Cookes (q.v.) founded Worcester College, Oxford; and he presented the existing Communion Plate to Hartlebury Church. He died and was buried at Fladbury, where his son, Chancellor Lloyd, was Rector. His wife was Anne, daughter of Walter Jones, D.D., Prebendary of Westminster.

*LOVETT, RICHARD (1692-1780), Lay Clerk of Worcester Cathedral, born at Chalfont S. Giles, Bucks. Applied electricity as a remedy for sore throats, 1758. Died in St. Swithin's, Worcester. He wrote "*Philosophical Essays in 3 parts*," 8vo., 1766; "*The Electrical Philosopher: containing a new system of Physics, founded upon the principle of an universal Plenum of Elementary Fire*," 8vo. plates, 1775.

*LYGON, WILLIAM, EARL BEAUCHAMP (1747-1816), only son of Reginald Pyndar, who took the name of Lygon on becoming heir to Madresfield Court through his mother Margaret Lygon.

Educated at Christ Church, Oxford. M.P. for Worcestershire, 1775-1806. Created Baron Beauchamp of Powyk, 1806, and Viscount Elmley and Earl Beauchamp, 1815.

LYGON, HENRY BEAUCHAMP, EARL BEAUCHAMP (1784-1863), 3rd son of first Earl. Cornet, 13th Light Dragoons, 1803; Major, 16th Dragoons, 1812. Served in the Peninsula, 1809-10. Fought at Talavera, and was severely wounded at Busaco. Lieut.-Col. in the 1st Life Guards, 1821-37; Major-General, 1837; General, 1854. Colonel of the 2nd Life Guards, and Gold Stick in Waiting to the Queen, 1863. M.P. for Worcestershire, 1816-31; and for W. Worcestershire, 1832-53. Member of the Court of Inquiry into the Administration of the British Army in the Crimea, 1856. Succeeded his brother John as 4th Earl Beauchamp, 1853. Married, 1824, Susan Caroline, daughter of William Eliot, 2nd Earl of St. Germans.

*LYGON, FREDERICK, EARL BEAUCHAMP (1830-1891), younger son of 4th Earl (q.v.). Educated at Eton and Christ Church. Fellow of All Souls, 1852. D.C.L., 1870. M.P. for Tewkesbury, 1857-63, and for W. Worcestershire, 1863-66. One of the Founders and Council of Keble College, 1871-82. Civil Lord of the Admiralty, 1859; Lord Lieutenant of Worcestershire, 1876; Lord Steward of the Household, 1874-80; Paymaster-General, 1885-6, February, and August 1886-7; Captain, Worcestershire Yeomanry, 1854-59. An official Trustee of the British Museum; F.S.A. Married (1) Lady Mary Stanhope, 1868 (d. 1876) and (2) Lady Emily Pierrepont, daughter of Sydney, 3rd Earl Manvers. Succeeded his brother Henry as 6th Earl, 1866.

LYTTELTON, ALFRED (1857-1913), 8th son of G. W., 4th Baron Lyttelton (q.v.). Educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A., 1878. Barrister, Inner Temple, 1881; Q.C., 1891. Recorder of Hereford, 1893, and of Oxford, 1894. M.P. for Warwick, 1895-1906, and for St. George's, Hanover Square, 1906-13. He married in 1885, Laura (died 1886), daughter of Sir Charles Tennant, and 2ndly (1892), Edith, daughter of Archibald Balfour. He had a very successful legal career, and held a brief as Counsel for the Warden of Merton in the great Parnell case. His services were often in request in important arbitration matters. He was arbitrator in Newfoundland on the Reid claims in 1902. Chairman

of the Transvaal Concessions Commission in 1900-01, and travelled throughout the country compiling the historic report. Entered the Cabinet as Colonial Secretary, 1902. Initiated the idea of forming a permanent Imperial Council with representatives from all the self-governing oversea Dominions. In 1905 he drafted a Constitution for the Transvaal. Mr. Lyttelton will also be remembered as one of the great cricketers of a great cricket family—a fine bat, and the best amateur wicket-keeper in England. He was captain of the Eton and Cambridge Elevens; was wicket-keeper for the Gentlemen against the Players, and for England against the Australians four times. As an earnest Churchman he took a brilliant part in the defence of the Welsh Church, and was one of the chief speakers at the great demonstration in Hyde Park only a fortnight before his death. He was buried at Hagley.

LYTTELTON, ARTHUR TEMPLE, D.D. (1852-1903), 5th son of 4th Baron Lyttelton. Educated at Eton and Trinity. First-class Moral Science Tripos, and B.A., 1873. Formerly a Page of Honour to Queen Victoria. Master of Selwyn College, Cambridge, 1882-93. Vicar of Eccles, 1893-98. Bishop-suffragan of Southampton, 1898-1903. Married, 1880, Mary Kathleen, daughter of George Clive. Author of "*The Atonement*" in *Lux Mundi*, 1890.

*LYTTELTON, SIR CHARLES (1629-1716), 2nd son of Sir T. Lyttelton, of Frankley, 1st Baronet (q.v.). Defended Colchester for the King, 1648; sent prisoner to the Tower by Cromwell; escaped to France, and was made Cupbearer to Charles II., 1650. Took part in Sir George Booth's rising, 1659; surrendered at Chirk Castle. Prepared for the Restoration of 1660. Knighted, 1662. Lieut.-Governor and Governor of Jamaica, 1662-64. Founded Port Royal and summoned the first Legislative Assembly. Governor of Harwich, 1667-72. Colonel of the "Maritime" Regiment (afterwards Marines), 1684. M.P. for Bewdley, 1685-89. Married (1) Catherine Fairfax (d. 1663), and (2) Anne Temple. Succeeded his elder brother Henry (q.v.) as 3rd Baronet, 1693. Died at Hagley, and was buried at Upper Arley.

*LYTTELTON, CHARLES, D.D. (1714-1768), 3rd son of Sir Thomas Lyttelton, Bart., M.P., and younger brother of George, first Baron Lyttelton (q.v.). Educated at Eton and University College, Oxford. Called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, 1738,

but was ordained in 1742. Became Dean of Exeter in 1747 and Bishop of Carlisle in 1762. Assisted Dr. Nash in his *Worcestershire*, was a voluminous contributor to the "*Philosophical Transactions*" (1748) and to "*Archæologia*," and was elected President of the Society of Antiquaries, 1765.

*LYTTELTON, GEORGE, BARON LYTTELTON (1709-1773), eldest son of Sir Thomas Lyttelton, Bart., M.P., for Worcester, and Lord of the Admiralty in 1727, by Christian, daughter of Sir Richard Temple, Bart., of Stowe. Educated at Eton and Christchurch. M.P. for Okehampton, 1735-56. Secretary to the Prince of Wales, 1737; a Lord of the Treasury, 1744-54; Cofferer to the Household, 1754; formed the "Cobhamite party" in conjunction with Pitt and the Grenvilles; Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1755. High Steward of Bewdley, 1753-73. Created Lord Lyttelton, Baron of Frankley, 1757. Was a friend of Pope, Shenstone, and Thomson, and a generous patron of literature. Lord Lyttelton was a speaker and writer of eminence, and finds a place in Dr. Johnson's "Lives of the English Poets." His best poems are "*Advice to Belinda*," and on the death of his wife. His chief prose writings are the "*Persian Letters*," "*Dialogues of the Dead*," 1760, and "*Life of Henry II.*," 1767. As a young man he had entertained doubts of the truth of Christianity, but serious study led to firm belief, which was shown in his "*Observations on the Conversion of St. Paul*," 1747. His collected *Works* by his nephew George Edward Ayscough, were published (2nd ed.) by J. Dodsley in 1775, with portrait after West. He married (1) Lucy daughter of Hugh Fortescue (d. 1747), and (2) Elizabeth daughter of Sir Robert Rich, Bart. The present Hagley Hall was erected in 1760 from the designs of Sanderson Miller.

*LYTTELTON, GEORGE WILLIAM, 4th Baron (1817-1876), son of W. H., 3rd Baron (q.v.). Educated at Eton and Trinity. Bracketed with C. J. Vaughan (afterwards Master of the Temple) as Senior Classic and Chancellor's Medallist, 1831. LL.D., 1862. Took a prominent part in educational life in the county, and was Principal of Queen's College, Birmingham, 1845. He became Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1846, and promoted the foundation of the Province of Canterbury in New Zealand, of which the port was called *Lyttelton* in his honour, 1850. Elected first President of the Birmingham and Midland Institute, 1853. He

zealously supported the creation of additional Bishoprics; and as Chief Commissioner of Endowed Schools (1869-74) he gave new life to Secondary Education. Lord Lieutenant of Worcestershire. P.C., K.C.M.G., F.R.S. He married (1) in 1839 Mary (d. 1857) daughter of Sir Stephen Glynne, 8th Bart., and (2) in 1869, Sybella daughter of George Clive and widow of Humphrey F. Mildmay. In recognition of Lord Lyttelton's great public services Hagley Church was rebuilt and enlarged in 1858; and after his death in 1876 the County erected an altar-tomb of marble and alabaster in Worcester Cathedral, bearing his full length recumbent effigy in peer's robes; designed by Sir G. Gilbert Scott, R.A., and executed by J. Forsyth. He was a great Greek scholar, and published some *Translations* in conjunction with his famous brother-in-law, Mr. W. E. Gladstone.

*LYTTELTON, SIR THOMAS (1596-1650), eldest son of John Lyttelton, of Frankley (q.v.). Educated at Balliol College, Oxford. Inner Temple, 1613. Created a Baronet, 1618. M.P. for Worcestershire, 1620-2, 1624-26, 1640. Married Catherine, daughter of Sir Thomas Crompton, of Driffild, Yorks. Colonel of the Worcestershire Horse and Foot for the King, 1642. Taken prisoner by "Tiuker Fox" at Bewdley, 1644, and imprisoned in the Tower. See *The Civil War in Worcestershire*, by Willis-Bund (1905). Fined £4000 in 1645. Buried in Worcester Cathedral.

*LYTTELTON, WILLIAM HENRY, BARON WESTCOTE and BARON LYTTELTON (1724-1808), 6th son of Sir Thomas Lyttelton, of Hagley, 4th Bart. Educated at Eton and St. Mary Hall, Oxford. Inner Temple, 1748. M.P. for Bewdley, 1748-55 and 1774-90. Deputy Cofferer of the Household, 1754-5; Governor of St. Carolina, 1755-9; Governor of Jamaica, 1759-66; Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Portugal, 1766-71; a Lord of the Treasury, 1777-82. Succeeded his nephew Thomas, 2nd Lord Lyttelton (q.v.), as 7th Bart., 1779. Created Baron Westcote in the peerage of Ireland, 1776, and Baron Lyttelton of Frankley (second creation) in 1794. High Steward of Bewdley, 1779-1808, and Recorder, 1780-1808. Helped in the rebuilding of Bewdley Bridge, 1801. Author of "*An Historical Account of the Constitution of Jamaica*," 1792. He married (1) Mary Macartney, of Longford (d. 1765), and (2) Caroline Bristow.

*LYTTELTON, WILLIAM HENRY, BARON LYTTELTON (1782-1837), son of W. H., 1st Lord Lyttelton of second creation (q.v.) Educated at Christ Church. Student till 1812. D.C.L., 1810. M.P. for Worcestershire, 1806-20. An eloquent speaker. Succeeded his half-brother George Fulke as 3rd Lord Lyttelton, 1828. Lord Lieutenant of Worcestershire, 1833-37. Married, 1813, Lady Sarah Spencer (Lady of the Bedchamber to Queen Victoria, 1838, and afterwards governess to the royal children), daughter of George John, 2nd Earl Spencer. A volume of bright and charming letters written by this gifted lady has been edited by her great-granddaughter, the Hon. Mrs. Hugh Wyndham (John Murray). It is entitled "*The Correspondence of Sarah Spencer, Lady Lyttelton, 1787-1870.*"

*LYTTELTON, THOMAS, BARON LYTTELTON (1744-1779), only son of George, 1st Baron Lyttelton (q.v.). Educated at Eton and Christ Church. M.P. for Bewdley, 1768, till unseated January, 1769. He succeeded his father the "good" Lord Lyttelton in 1773, and became known as the "wicked" Lord Lyttelton. In many respects he was one of the most remarkable characters of his century. Accomplished, witty, clever, a brilliant orator, a good debater, he shone like a meteor in politics and society for a few years. He died suddenly in his 35th year; there are many versions of the warning of his death given to him by the apparition of a bird, which suddenly changed into that of a woman dressed in white, who bade him prepare to die within three days. A small volume of *Poems* was published soon after his death; but *Lord Lyttelton's Letters*," which passed through several editions, are generally believed to be the spurious productions of William Combe, author of "Dr. Syntax." "*Life*" by Thomas Frost (1876). He married Apphia, second daughter of Broome Witts, of Chipping Norton, Oxon., and widow of Joseph Peach, Governor of Calcutta. Lady Lyttelton on her return from India had purchased the Leasowes, not far from Hagley, once the property of William Shenstone. After her second husband's death she resided at Malvern, where she devoted herself to philanthropic work, and founded a Sunday School, a School of Industry, &c. She lived till 1840, and her memory is still preserved by the "Lyttelton Rooms" rebuilt in 1887.

*LYTTELTON, JOHN (1561-1601), son of Gilbert Lyttelton, M.P., of Frankley. Magdalen College, Oxford, 1576, and Inner Temple, 1579. M.P. for Worcestershire, 1584-7 and 1597-8. As a Roman Catholic he was implicated in the Essex rebellion against Queen Elizabeth, and was convicted of high treason, 1601. Sir Walter Raleigh's interest saved him from execution, but he died in prison within a few months. This conviction entailed the forfeiture of the Lyttelton estates and the ruin of this ancient family. But the widow was a lady of great wisdom and prudence, who may be regarded as its second founder. Mr. Lyttelton had married MURIEL, daughter of Sir Thomas Bromley, Lord Chancellor, and upon the accession of James I. in 1603, she threw herself at his feet at Doncaster, and pleaded her children's cause so ably that the attainder was reversed. She freed the estate from debt, and brought up her young children in the English Church.

*LYTTELTON, HON. WILLIAM HENRY (1820-1884), 3rd son of 3rd Baron Lyttelton. Educated at Winchester, and Trinity College, Cambridge, M.A., 1841. Rector of Hagley, 1847. Canon of Gloucester, 1880. Married (1) in 1854 Emily daughter of Dr. Pepys, Bishop of Worcester, and (2) Constance, daughter of Very Rev. the Hon. Grantham Yorke, Dean of Worcester. Published "*Scripture Revelations of the Life of Man after Death, with Remarks upon Cremation and upon Christian Burial*," 1876; "*Lectures in Defence of the Christian Faith*," 1881; "*Egypt, Palestine, and Phenicia*," 1882; and many short papers.

*MADDOX, ISAAC (1697-1757). M.A., Edinburgh, 1723; B.A., Oxford, 1724; M.A., Cambridge, 1728. Clerk of the Closet to Queen Caroline. Dean of Wells, 1734; Bishop of St. Asaph, 1736; and of Worcester, 1743. A zealous promoter of hospitals, and Founder of the Worcester Infirmary. He restored the Chapel at Hartlebury Castle, and planted the cedars and mulberry trees. Published his "*Vindication of the Church of England*"—a vigorous reply to Neal's "*History of the Puritans*" in 1733.

MAIDSTONE, WALTER (d. 1317). Agent of Edward II. at Rome. Bishop of Worcester, 1313, by papal provision.

*MALINS, SIR RICHARD (1805-1882), born at Evesham, son of Wm. Malins, of Ailstor, Warwickshire, and Mary daughter of Thomas Hunter, of Pershore. Educated at Caius College, Cambridge,

and called to the bar, 1830. By hard work he obtained a good practice, and was made a Q.C. in 1849. M.P. (Conservative) for Wallingford from 1852-1865, when he was defeated by Sir Charles Dilke. He carried the Infants' Marriage Act (1855) and the Married Women's Reversionary Property Act (1857); opposed the Divorce Bill. Chancellor and knighted in 1867. In 1881 he retired, and was made P.C. Died in London. His wife was Susannah Farwell, daughter of the rector of St. Martin's, Cornwall.

*MALVERNE, JOHN (d. 1414?). Sacrist and Prior of Worcester in 1395. Wrote the continuation of Higden's "*Polychronicon*." He was present at the trial of the Lollard John Badby in 1410.

*MARLEBERGE, THOMAS DE (d. 1236). Educated at Paris under Stephen Langton. Taught at Oxford. Monk of Evesham, 1199; brought with him many books on canon and civil law and medicine. Acted as spokesman of the monks who claimed exemption from the visitation of Bishop Manger in 1202, and after an appeal to Rome he won the day. Prior of Evesham, 1218. Abbot, 1229. Rebuilt the Tower; added stained glass windows; dedicated new Infirmary Chapel. Abbreviated the "*Life of St. Egwin*" and wrote the "*Life of St. Wistan*," and "*Chronicon Abbatiae de Evesham*" from the foundation to 1214 (Rolls Series).

*MARTIAL or MARSHALL, JOHN (1534-1597), born at Daylesford. Fellow of New College, Oxford, 1551; and became second master at Winchester School in 1556, but was obliged to resign and go abroad on the accession of Elizabeth. He was one of the founders of the English College at Douay, and was made Canon of St. Peter at Lille, where he died. He wrote theological books.

*MASON, SIR JOSIAH (1795-1881), born in Mill Street, Kidderminster. Began life with an up-hill struggle, and at the age of eight sold cakes and vegetables in the streets. Afterwards he became carpenter, shoemaker, blacksmith, and house-painter in turns. He removed to Birmingham at the age of 21, and was engaged to superintend a manufactory for split rings. This business he purchased for £500. His employer, Samuel Harrison, had made for Dr. Priestly the first steel pens recorded. Mason saw that these pens could be made by machinery, and joined Mr. James Perry in the new industry which prospered

wonderfully and laid the foundations of his great wealth. About 1840 he joined the Elkingtons in their famous electro-plate works. He married Annie Griffiths, but as they were childless they resolved that orphans should be heirs to part of their accumulations. In 1858 he established at Erdington an almshouse for 30 women and an orphanage for 50 girls. Soon after he erected a new building at a cost of £60,000, and endowed it with property worth £200,000. In 1874 it was enlarged to accommodate 300 girls, 150 boys, and 50 infants. The original orphanage was devoted to an almshouse, combined with a home for orphan girls who had been in domestic service and were temporarily out of a situation. The "Mason Science College" in Birmingham was opened 23rd February, 1880. Sir Josiah Mason (he was knighted in 1872) spent £60,000 on the building and £250,000 on the endowment. Later, chiefly through the exertions of the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, this foundation became the nucleus of the Birmingham University. He was buried by the side of his wife in the orphanage grounds at Erdington. A marble statue stands near his College in Birmingham.

*MAUGER (d. 1212). Physician to Richard I., and Dean of York; elected Bishop of Worcester in 1199. Owing to illegitimate birth, his election was annulled by Innocent III., whereupon Mauger made a personal appeal to the Pope, who conceived so high an opinion of him that he consecrated him. It was during his episcopate that miracles began to be numerous at Wulstan's tomb, and the canonization was obtained; while from the pilgrims' offerings it was possible to repair the damage made by a recent fire. Mauger attempted to visit the exempt Abbey of Evesham, to the wrath of the monks, who obtained the support of Innocent III. against his claim. Before the matter could be finally settled, the interdict of 1208 had been pronounced by Mauger and the Bishops of Ely and Lincoln. To escape the King's wrath, Mauger fled overseas, and forfeited his possessions. He came back the following year and attempted to make terms, but John would not allow him to return to his diocese, so he retired to the Abbey of Pontigny, where he died.

*MAUND, BENJAMIN (1790-1863), born at Tenbury; chemist, bookseller, printer at Bromsgrove. F.L.S., 1827. In 1852 he retired from business and resided at Folkestone and Sandown (I. of W.). Lover of flowers. Started a monthly publication—*The Botanic*

Garden (4to Lond.), 1825. With it were issued in parts, "*The Auctarium of the Botanic Garden*," "*The Floral Register*," "*The Fruitist*," and "*A Dictionary of English and Latin Terms used in Botanical Descriptions*," by J. S. Henslow. 13 vols. finished in 1850. In part these were reissued as "*The Botanic Garden and Fruitist*," 3 vols., 4to Lond., 1851-4; and another edition in 12 vols. edited by J. C. Niven, 1878. "*The Botanist*," conducted by B. Maund, 4to Lond., 1837-46. In 1837 vol. I. of "*The Naturalist*" (in conjunction with W. Holl). The original drawings of "The Botanic Garden" are in the British Museum. He also wrote papers for the Wores. Nat. Hist. Society's publications.

*MAURICE (or MORRIS), THOMAS (1660-1748), born at Upton-on-Severn. King's College, Cambridge; B.A., 1683. Minor Canon of Worcester and Vicar of Claines, 1688. Refused the oath of allegiance to William III., 1689, and was deprived. Disappointment at the failure of the last attempt of the Stuarts' Restoration in 1745 led him to direct that the one word "miserrimus" should be placed over him on a flat stone at the west end of the north aisle of the cloisters. The brief pathos of this epitaph has inspired sonnets by Wordsworth, 1828; Lees, 1828; and H. Martin, 1830. In 1832 F. M. Reynolds wrote a novel, "*Miserrimus*" (2nd edition, 1833), but it has no reference to the real facts, which are fully set out in the "History of Upton-on-Severn" by Mrs. E. M. Lawson, chapter III.

MAY, GEORGE (1803-1871), born at Bristol, and took over the printing and bookselling business of Mr. Agg at Evesham in 1828. Studied the historical records of the town, and published his "*History of Evesham*" in 1834, and a fuller and more sumptuous volume on the same subject in 1845. In 1850 he disposed of his business and went with his family to America, but returned in 1854. In 1862 a street accident in London crippled him, and he spent the remainder of his life in the Charter House, with summer visits to cathedral towns, and a last one to Evesham in 1870.

*MEADOWCOURT, RICHARD (1695-1760), divine and writer, was the son of a Worcester citizen. He graduated M.A., and was made Fellow of Merton, Oxford, in 1718, and after holding the living of Oakley for some years was, in 1734, made Canon of

Worcester. He was also successively Rector of St. Martin's, of Quinton, Gloucestershire, and Lindridge, Worcestershire. He published "*Sermons*" and a "*Critique of Paradise Regained*" in 1732.

MEDICI, JULIUS DE (d. 1534), nephew of Pope Leo X. Bishop of Worcester, 1521, but resigned within a year owing to the outcry against the pluralities which he held. In 1523 he was elected Pope under the title of Clement VII.

*MILDRED or MILRET (d. 775), succeeded Wilfrith as Bishop of Worcester in 743. He visited Boniface and Lullus in Germany in 754.

*MILWARD, EDWARD (1712?-1757), born probably at Lindridge. Left Cambridge without graduating, and obtained a foreign medical degree in 1733, and the Cambridge M.D. when he was living in London in 1741. F.R.S.; Fellow of the College of Physicians, 1741. He died at Worcester and was buried at Lindridge. A diligent student of classical medical literature, his chief work was an essay, written at the age of 21, on Alexander Trallianus, a Greek physician of the sixth century, whom he sought to rescue from unmerited oblivion. He wrote and collected materials on other medical subjects.

*MONTACUTE, SIMON (d. 1345), son of William de Montacute, seneschal of Aquitaine and Gascony. Educated at Oxford. Archdeacon of Canterbury; Bishop of Worcester, 1334-37. Translated to Ely, 1337.

*MOORE, FRANCIS (fl. 1744), born at Worcester. Entered the service of the Royal African Company as a writer at James Fort, River Gambia, in 1730, and in two years was promoted to be factor at Joar. He travelled 500 miles inland, making careful calculations and drawings, and subsequently wrote accounts of his travels. He helped to establish the colony of Georgia from 1735 to 1742.

MOORE, JOSEPH (1766-1851), a Birmingham benefactor, was born at Shelsley Walsh or Shelsley Beauchamp, educated at Worcester, and in 1781 sent to Birmingham to learn die-sinking. He entered the button trade, in which he acquired sufficient wealth to devote himself to charity and music. He planned and virtually took charge of the triennial festival, and in 1808 established the

Birmingham Oratorio Choral Society. Thanks to him, Birmingham was persuaded to build a room worthy of the music—the present Town Hall—and “St. Paul” and “Elijah” were composed by Mendelssohn for the festivals of 1837 and 1846 at his request. He died and was buried in Birmingham.

*MOORE, RICHARD (1619-1683), born at Alvechurch; B.A., Oxford, 1640; and under the Commonwealth was “a preacher of God’s word” at Worcester, preaching sometimes in the Cathedral. In 1658 he was intruded into the living of Alvechurch, which he resigned at the Restoration. He obtained a license to preach at Witall, and was buried at King’s Norton. One of his published sermons was entitled “*A Pearl in an Oyster Shell, or Precious Treasure put into Perishing Vessels.*”

*MORE, WILLIAM (1472-1559?), the son of Richard and Ann Peers or Peres, entered Worcester Priory in 1488, and after filling the offices of kitchener and sub-prior, became prior in 1518. In this capacity he appears rather as the county magnate, visiting his manors, lavishly entertaining Princess Mary and other distinguished visitors, advancing the interest of his friends and kindred, and adorning his own person, as well as making costly additions to the church and library. Meanwhile the discipline of the convent suffered, for during his frequent absences quarrels became rife, and Musard, one of the monks, described him as an “untrue master.” From his own journal the charge would seem to be true. In 1532 he served in the Commission of the Peace, and three years later, foreseeing the Dissolution, he resigned the priory, obtaining a good pension, exemption from a debt of £100, and the repair of his house at Crowle, where he died some time after 1558.

*MORGAN, PHILIP (d. 1435), Chancellor of Normandy. Consecrated Bishop of Worcester in Rouen Cathedral, 1419. Employed much in state affairs. Translated to Ely, 1426.

*MORLEY, GEORGE (1597-1684). Educated at Westminster and Christchurch. M.A., 1621. Canon of Christchurch, 1641; ejected 1648, and ministered to the royalists abroad. Dean of Christchurch after the Restoration, and Bishop of Worcester, 1660. Preached the sermon at the Coronation of Charles II., 1661. He was received at Worcester with great joy, and escorted into the

city by troops of volunteers under Sir John Pakington and Lord Windsor. The unsettlement of the Church under the Commonwealth made the Bishop's task one of difficulty, and it must have been a painful trial to him to refuse a licence to Richard Baxter as Vicar of Kidderminster. In 1662 he was translated to Winchester.

*MORTON, RICHARD, M.D. (1637-1698), son of Robert Morton, Minister of St. Anne's, Bewdley. Baptised at Ribbesford. Educated at Magdalen Hall and New College, Oxford. B.A., 1657. Chaplain in the family of Philip Foley, of Prestwood, and Vicar of Kinver. Ejected in 1662, and took up the study of medicine. M.D., Oxford, 1670, and Cambridge, 1680. James II. omitted his name in the Charter of the College of Physicians, 1686, but he was restored in 1689, and became Physician-in-ordinary to King William III. Censor in 1690, 1691, and 1697. Resided in London, and was buried in the nave of Christchurch, Newgate Street. He was a friend of Richard Baxter. He left a son Richard, M.D., Cantab., F.R.C.P., Physician of Greenwich Hospital, and two daughters, Sarah and Marcia. He published two medical works in Latin which were widely read throughout Europe, editions of them being printed at Frankfort, Ulm, Berne, Geneva, Lyons, Amsterdam, Venice, and Leyden. These were "*Phthisiologia*" on Consumption, and "*Pyretologia*" on Fevers. Dr. Morton was one of the first physicians in England who prepared Peruvian bark. His portrait by B. Orchard has often been engraved.

*MORTON, ROBERT (d. 1497), nephew of Cardinal John Morton, Archbishop of Canterbury. Master of the Rolls, 1479. Canon of Windsor, 1481-6. Bishop of Worcester, 1487. Obtained a charter of pardon, 1496. Buried in St. Paul's.

*MORTON, SIR WILLIAM (1605-1672), son of James Morton, of Clifton, Worcestershire. M.A., Cantab, 1625. Called to the bar, 1630. Took arms in the royal cause. Knighted, and served Lieut.-Colonel in Lord Chandos' Horse. Governor of Sudeley Castle when it surrendered to Waller. Imprisoned in the Tower some years. Returned to the bar after the war. Serjeant-at-law, 1660; Recorder of Gloucester, and Counsel to Dean and Chapter of Worcester 1662; King's Serjeant, 1663; succeeded Sir J. Kilynge on King's bench. Prevented pardoning of Claude Duval, by threatening to resign his judgeship if that were done. Buried in Temple Church.



RICHARD MORTON, M.D.,

Born at Bewdley.

(1637-1698).

*MOSS, JOSEPH WILLIAM (1808-1862), born at Dudley. M.A., Magdalen, Oxford, 1827; M.B., 1829; F.R.S., 1830. He practised medicine at Dudley, and lived successively at Lichfield, Ross, and Wells, where he died, leaving behind him the character of an eccentric recluse. His chief work, published before he was twenty, was a large, closely printed "*Manual of Classical Biography*," for which he claimed to have consulted 3000 volumes, as distinct from commentaries and different editions. In spite of gross blunders and other blemishes, it still remains a standard work of reference.

*MOSS, THOMAS (d. 1808), educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, was a clergyman, working in Worcestershire and Staffordshire. He wrote "*The Beggar's Petition*," the poem beginning "*Pity the sorrows of a poor old man.*"

MYATT, JAMES (1804-1879), born at Loughborough. Married Sarah Phyllis Martin, and had several sons and daughters. A market gardener at Camberwell for some years, and in 1852 took a farm at Offenham. Here he began growing market garden crops on a large scale, especially asparagus, rhubarb, and strawberries. Gave attention to producing new varieties, some of which are still of note for their excellence, as "British Queen" strawberry—never surpassed for flavour—"Early Offenham" cabbage, and "Myatt's Early Ash-leaf" potato. He began planting apple trees in bush form on the Paradise stock, applying to them the system of grease-banding, as a preventative against the winter moth. In these, and many other points, he was the pioneer of that improved market-gardening which to-day fills so much of the fertile vale of Evesham. A quiet, patient man, persevering, far-seeing, and of remarkable shrewdness; in nature just, honourable, kind, and possessed of a quiet humour which found vent in sayings long remembered by his friends; a really religious man, and for many years a Churchwarden of Offenham.

JOSEPH MASTERS is also worthy of mention in connection with this industry. He began on a small scale at the old Abbey gardens. He helped to found the Evesham Market Gardeners' Association, and to frame the Market Gardeners' Compensation Act.

*NABBES, THOMAS (1605-1645), sprung from a humble Worcestershire family; matriculated at Oxford, but left without a degree, and entered the household of a Worcestershire nobleman.

In 1630 he settled in London as a dramatist. He wrote fair comedies, unattractive tragedies, and ingenious masques. His first comedy, "*Covent Garden*," ridiculing the middle classes, was acted by the Queen's servants in 1632, and he wrote an "*Encomium of the Leaden Steeple at Worcester, repayred in 1628*," wherein he expressed a wish to be buried in the Cathedral. He was however probably buried in the Temple church.

*NANFAN or NANPHANT, SIR RICHARD (d. 1507), came of a Cornish family which had settled at Birtsmorton, where Richard was born. In 1485 he was in the commission of peace for Cornwall, and in 1488 was sent with two others on a mission to Spain and Portugal, and received knighthood before he started. He was Sheriff of Cornwall, 1489, and then had "great room" in Calais as Deputy. Thomas Wolsey was his chaplain, but it is hardly likely that the future Cardinal ever came to Birtsmorton. Nanfan returned thither early in the sixteenth century, and died there, leaving no children by his wife, so that his estates passed to his natural son. His great-great-grandson, JOHN NANFAN, was grandfather to CAPTAIN JOHN NANFAN (d. 1716), of Birtsmorton, who was captain in Sir J. Jacob's Regiment of Foot, and Lieutenant-Governor of New York from 1697-1705. He died at Greenwich.

NASH, JOHN (1590-1662), son of James Nash, of Worcester. Mayor, 1633. M.P. for Worcester, March to May, 1640, and October 1640 to 1648. Commanded a troop of Horse for Parliament. He was a wealthy clothier and founded Nash's Hospital, and left legacies for clothing apprentices, and setting up young men in business. Buried at St. Helen's.

*NASH, THOMAS (1588-1648), second son of Thomas Nash, of Tappenhall, Worcestershire. St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, 1605; Inner Temple, 1607. Owned property at Claines, but as a Royalist was deprived of his possessions. Buried in the Temple church. He published "*Quaternio, or a fourfold Way to a Happy Life, set forth in a Dialogue between a Countryman and a Citizen, a Divine and a Lawyer*," dedicated to Lord Coventry, London, 1633; new editions, 1636 and 1639.

*NASH, TREADWAY RUSSELL (1725-1811), born at Clerkenleap, Kempsey, son of Richard Nash by Elizabeth, daughter of George Treadway. Educated at King's School, Worcester, and

Worcester College, Oxford; B.A., 1744. D.D., 1758. Made the "grand tour," 1749-1751. Vicar of Eynsham and Tutor of Worcester College. In 1758 he married Margaret, daughter of John Martin, of Overbury, and purchased an estate at Beveré, in the parish of Claines. F.S.A., 1773. Vicar of Leigh, near Malvern, 1792; Rector of Strensham, 1797; Proctor for the Clergy, 1802. He died at Beveré. Was buried in the family vault at St. Peter's, Droitwich. His only child Margaret married (1785) John Somers-Cocks, who in 1806 became Lord Somers. He is chiefly memorable for his great work, "*Collections for the History of Worcestershire*," vol. I., 1781; vol. II., 1782; supplement, 1799. To some copies a new title page was affixed with date 1799. Richard Gough, the antiquary, superintended the publication. A complete Index of these volumes by John Amphlett was issued to members of the Worcestershire Historical Society in 1894, with a very full account of the author. Dr. Nash published in 1793 an edition of Butler's "*Hudibras*" with notes in 3 vols.; engravings by Hogarth & Skipp. Republished in 2 vols., London, 1835-40 and 1847.

*NICHOLAS (d. 1124), was an Englishman of good birth, whose parents were friends of St. Wulstan (q.v.) The Saint baptized him, and sent him to Canterbury to be taught by Lanfranc; and 1133 he returned to be Prior of Worcester. Under his rule the monastery acquired a good reputation for learning, and the prior himself corresponded much with the historian Eadmer. He was always quoting Wulstan, and it is related by William of Malmesbury that the bishop miraculously arrested the tendency of William's hair to fall out, and that within a week of Wulstan's death Nicholas was bald!

*NICHOLSON, GEORGE (1760-1825), son of John Nicholson, of Keighley, who set up the first printing press at Bradford in 1781. The father of his friend, Thomas Wright, F.S.A., the Historian of Ludlow, subsequently bought this business. George Nicholson also became a printer, first at Bradford, then at Manchester, Ludlow, Poughnill (Caynham), and lastly and chiefly at Stourport. Though only a country bookseller he effected a complete revolution in the style and appearance of pocket volumes, and gave a taste for choicely-printed handy editions of favourite authors. He secured the best artists and engravers for frontispieces and portraits, such as Bewick, Stothard, Corbould, Craig, Romney, and Bromley. His

refined work was soon imitated by the principal London booksellers. Some of his first publications were chapbooks, and penny cards of favourite pieces. In 1797 he commenced his "*Literary Miscellany*" which extended to 20 volumes and is now very scarce. He was not merely a printer, but the author and producer of books and tracts calculated to improve the morals and add to the comforts of the poorer classes. While at Poughnill he printed the Rules of the "Clee Hill Provident Society" instituted in 1783, in which he took great interest, and which provided Old Age Pensions for its members. "*The Cambrian Guide*" was first published at Stourport in 1808; second edition, 1813; and a third edition was revised by his son, the Rev. Emilius Nicholson, Vicar of Minsterley, Shropshire. Other works were "*On the Conduct of Man to Inferior Animals*," Manchester, 1797, 4 editions; "*On the Primeval Food of Man*," Poughnill, 1801; "*The Advocate and Friend of Woman*"; "*Stenography*"; "*The British Orpheus*"; "*Songs and Ballads*"; "*Poems by John Tibbits*," Stourport, 1811; Mary Southall's "*Malvern*," 1822, second edition, 1825; "*Poems by a Bird at Bromsgrove*," seven editions at least. Mary Nicholson printed a book of "*Poems*" by R. Gardner, the poet of the Teme, in 1828, after his death. His tomb may still be seen in Stourport churchyard.

*NICOLL, WHITLOCK (1786-1838), son of the Rev. Iltyd Nicoll, of Tredington, Worcestershire. He studied at St. George's Hospital; M.R.C.S., 1809; M.D. of Aberdeen in 1816; F.R.S., 1830. He practised until 1835, when he retired and settled at Wimbledon. He wrote many medical books and also left several theological works in MS.

*NOAKE, JOHN (1816-1894), born at Sherborne, son of a builder and surveyor. Came to Worcester as a journalist, and spent seven years in the office of *Berrows' Worcester Journal*, seven years on the staff of the *Worcester Herald*, and then seven years on the *Worcester News*. His painstaking and accurate work was much appreciated. During a long life he was indefatigable in research connected with the history of Worcestershire, and was for many years Secretary of the Worcester Architectural and Archæological Society. On his resignation in July, 1892, owing to increased deafness, he was presented with a silver salver and gold watch. He held the offices of Sheriff and Alderman of Worcester, and was Mayor in 1880 when the Guildhall was restored at a cost of £22,000.

He had opposed the erection of a new Hall, and was mainly instrumental in preserving the old historical building. He married (1) Miss Woodyatt, of Ashperton; (2) Miss Brown, of Shrewsbury; and (3) Mrs. Stephens, of Worcester. His published works were:—*“The Rambler in Worcestershire, or Stray Notes on Churches and Congregations,”* 1848-51-54; *“Worcester in Olden Times,”* 1849; *“St. Mary’s, Abberley,”* 1852; *“Notes and Queries for Worcestershire,”* 1856; *“Worcester Sects: a History of its Roman Catholics and Dissenters,”* 1861; *“The Monastery and Cathedral of Worcester,”* 1866; *“Guide to Worcestershire,”* 1868; *“Worcestershire Relics,”* 1877; *“The Fort Royal at Worcester,”* 1879; and *“Worcestershire Nuggets”* (with portrait), 1891. He also wrote many papers for the Archæological Society’s Transactions, and edited some old documents found in a chest at St. Swithin’s Church.

NORRIS, WILLIAM (1821-1904), youngest son of the Rev. Thomas Norris, Rector of Harby, Leicestershire. Educated at Grantham School. Admitted a Solicitor in 1842, and joined the firm of Messrs. Sewell, Escourt and Norris, of Newport, Isle of Wight. In 1849 he took over the practice of Mr. William Adams, of Tenbury, and held various official appointments. But it was in public and social service of a more voluntary character that his energies found their full scope. He became one of the leading spirits not only in Tenbury itself, but in its whole neighbourhood for all good works of a public nature, more especially religious and philanthropic works. The Tenbury Dispensary, the Cottage Hospital, the Benefit Societies, the Social Club, the Cricket and Football Clubs, all found in him a generous and active supporter. He was one of the chief pioneers in the Volunteer movement in 1859, in the building of the Corn Exchange, the founding of the Tenbury Agricultural Society, and especially in the promotion of the Tenbury, Bewdley, and Woofferton Railway, 1858. It was largely due to the tact and perseverance of Mr. Norris that many initial difficulties were overcome and the Railway completed. He acted as Secretary until the Line was taken over jointly by the L. & N.W.R. and the G.W.R. It was however in voluntary work for the Church of England that his keenest interest and the most devoted energies of his life were spent. He was a typical layman of the best type, earnest, single-hearted, and self-sacrificing. With his whole heart he threw himself into the great causes of the Church, defending her

when attacked, and seeking to supply her needs where she was in want. He took a leading part under the Vicar in the Restoration of Tenbury Church, and served the office of Churchwarden for 32 years. He was a life-long Sunday School Teacher. Chiefly through his exertions the fine National Schools at Tenbury were built in 1855, and as Correspondent of these Schools it was his ambition, successfully achieved, that they should stand as models of efficiency alike from the secular and religious points of view. From the first start in 1852 to the end of his life, Mr. Norris was intimately connected with St. Michael's Church and College, the splendid foundation of the Rev. Sir F. A. G. Ouseley, both as Bursar of the College, and friend and legal adviser of the Founder. On a still wider field of action he was well-known throughout the Hereford Diocese as a leading Churchman. He was Hon. Secretary to the Diocesan Conference and the Finance Association. He took a leading part in the work of Archbishop Benson's first Church Defence and Instruction Committee, and was a member of the first House of Laymen of the Canterbury Province. He died very suddenly of heart disease at the age of 83—a happy ending for a man of his busy mind and energy. "I was taught when a boy to be useful to my fellow men, and I have tried to act on that principle." This was a motto of his life, and in conjunction with his natural power of concentration, it was the key to his life-work. A memorial window in Tenbury Church, and an alabaster plaque underneath, were put up to his memory by many friends.

*NORTH, BROWNLOW (1741-1820), son of Francis North, first Earl of Guildford. Educated at Eton, and Trinity College, Oxford. Fellow of All Souls, 1763; Canon of Christchurch, 1768; Dean of Canterbury, 1770; Bishop of Coventry, 1771; Bishop of Worcester, 1774. The Diocese owes to him the founding in 1778 of the "Society for the Relief of Distressed Widows and Orphans of Clergymen" in connection with the music meetings of the "Three Choirs." He was translated to Winchester in 1781.

*NORTHALL or NORHALE, WILLIAM DE (d. 1190). After holding the offices of Canon of St. Paul's, Archdeacon of Gloucester, Custodian of the temporalities of the sees of Rochester and Worcester, he was appointed Bishop of the latter Diocese in 1185.

*NOTT, JOHN (1751-1825), born at Worcester; studied surgery in Birmingham, London, and Paris. In 1783 he travelled to China as surgeon to an East Indian vessel, and after 1793 settled at Bristol for the rest of his life. He was a classical scholar, and wrote many books.

*NYE, NATHANIEL (b. 1624), published "*A New Almanack*" in 1643, and in 1670 "*The Art of Gunnery, for the help of all such gunners and others that have charge of artillery, and are not well versed in arithmetic and geometry.*" The book, which deals with every branch of gunnery and sieges down to the curing of gunshot wounds, was published at Bromsgrove, and the author is therein styled "master gunner of Worcester," an office he held under the Parliament.

*OASLAND, HENRY (1625-1703), born at Rock. Educated at Bewdley and Trinity College, Cambridge; M.A., 1653. He was assistant to the Incumbent of Sheriff-hales, Staffs., and in 1650 was elected Minister of Bewdley, where he was a friend of Richard Baxter and made one of his itinerant preachers. A quaint autobiography left by him containing his religious experiences, with additions by his son, the Rev. Edward Oasland, Pastor of the Presbyterian Chapel at Bewdley, has been printed in the Bewdley Parish Magazine (1878). After the Restoration he was arrested on suspicion of being implicated in Pakington's plot, but was soon released. In 1662 he was ejected from Bewdley. After the Toleration Act he preached regularly till his death. In 1660 he married Miss Maxwell, of Bewdley, and had two sons Edward and Henry. His printed works were "*The Dead Pastor yet Speaking,*" and "*The Christian's Daily Walk.*"

*ODO or ODDA, EARL (d. 1056), born in Worcestershire. His baptismal name was Odwin or Othelwine. Was heir of Alphere who had despoiled Pershore Abbey of both Deerhurst and Longdon. Odo was a good man, and intended to restore them, but dying without heirs King Edward the Confessor took over all his possessions and gave them to Westminster, thus accounting for Pershore being robbed to enrich Westminster.

*ONslow, ARTHUR (1746-1817), third son of Lieut.-General Richard Onslow and Tooley daughter of William Walton, of Wanstead. Educated at Eton, and Exeter College, Oxford. Fellow of All Souls.

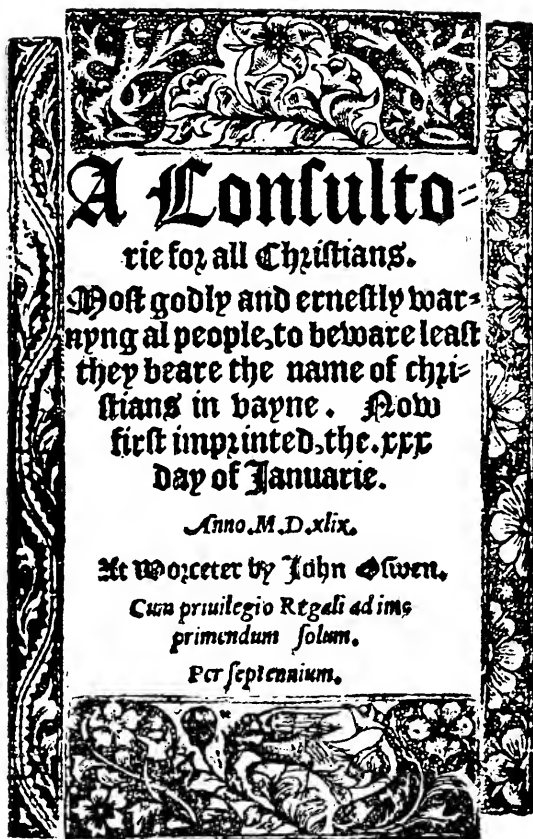
Married Frances Phipps. Vicar of St. James's, Garlick Hithe; Chaplain to the House of Commons, 1775; Canon of Christchurch, 1779; Curate of Maidenhead, 1782; Archdeacon of Berks, 1785; Dean of Worcester, 1795; Vicar of Kidderminster, 1795; Vicar of Wolverley, 1795; Vicar of Lindridge, 1811; Master of St. Oswald's Hospital, Worcester, 1813. Died at Lindridge and was buried in Crypt of Worcester Cathedral. Author of *Sermon* preached before the House of Commons, March 12th, 1800; *Visitation Sermons* at Reading, 1805, 1807; "*The Advantages of National Schools*," 1812.

*ORLETON, ADAM DE (d. 1355), probably born at Orleton, in Herefordshire, a manor of the Mortimers. Employed as King's agent at the Court of Pope Clement V. at Avignon, 1308. Canon of Hereford, 1310; Bishop of Hereford, 1317, in spite of the King's opposition. Joined the confederacy against the Despensers, 1321. Tried for high treason before a civil tribunal and deprived of his revenues, but supported by the Bishops, 1324. Contrived the escape of the younger Mortimer from the Tower. The question of the part that Orleton took in the deposition and murder of Edward II. has been fully treated by Canon Bannister in the "*Introduction*" to the Hereford Register (Cantilupe Society, 1907). In 1327 he was translated to Worcester, and in 1333 to Winchester.

*ORTON, JOB (1717-1783), Minister of a united congregation of Presbyterians and Independents at Shrewsbury, 1741-66. He wrote a life of Baxter, and another of Dr. Doddridge to whom he had acted as assistant at Northampton, 1739-41. He retired to Kidderminster, where he spent the last 17 years of his life in literary work and correspondence.

*OSBORN, JOHN (1584?-1634?), worker in pressed horn and whalebone, was born in Worcestershire, and settled in Amsterdam in 1600. His medallion portraits in pressed horn of the Prince of Orange and his wife are in the British Museum, and that of Henry VIII. in the Ryks Museum in Amsterdam. He married Frances Cotton, of Berkshire, and left a son who carried on his business.

*OSWALD, SAINT (d. 992), nephew of Archbishop Odo, and friend of St. Dunstan, whom he succeeded as Bishop of Worcester, 961. About 952 he resigned the Deanery of Winchester, and entered the Benedictine Abbey of Fleury in France. He came back an



TITLE PAGE OF THE FIRST BOOK

Printed in Worcestershire, 30th January, 1549,

By JOHN OSWEN.

By kind permission of the Librarian of Cambridge University.

ardent champion of monasticism, and by gentle persuasion he replaced secular clergy by regulars at Worcester, Evesham, Winchcombe, Deerhurst, and Pershore. He also founded monasteries at Westbury and Ramsey. The old Cathedral of St. Peter at Worcester was served by secular priests; but by building the new monastic church of St. Mary close by it, within ten years the old foundation was absorbed and the canons became monks. The famous charter *Altitonantis* in 964 purported to give the Bishop full rights, civil as well as ecclesiastical, within the hundred of Oswaldslow, comprising 300 hides. In 972 Oswald became Archbishop of York, but still retained Worcester, where he died and was buried. He enforced necessary reforms without incurring hatred, and was canonised after his death. King John arranged that his body should be laid between the graves of St. Oswald and St. Wulfstan.

*OSWEN, JOHN (fl. 1549-1553). The earliest Worcestershire printer. First established at Ipswich in 1548, but came to Worcester in 1549 as official printer for the marches of Wales. From his printing office in the High Street on January 30th, 1547, was issued "*A Consultorie for all Christians. At Worceter, by John Oswen.*" Black letter A—H4 in eights—THE FIRST BOOK PRINTED IN WORCESTERSHIRE. Only three copies are known to be in existence, two of which are in the Cambridge University Library, and the third in the Huth Library. In "*Early Worcestershire Printers and Books*" (Worcester Archæological Society's Transactions, 1898) is a list of 20 Books issued by Oswen at Worcester, including Cranmer's New Testament 1550, and the Book of Common Prayer, 1552. He was zealous for the Reformation, and after the accession of Queen Mary in July, 1553, the Worcester Press suddenly ceased to exist, and its printer had to take refuge in Holland or Switzerland. All his books were to be burnt and their owners treated as rebels. Consequently these volumes are now very scarce and valuable. Copies still remaining in the County are in the possession of the Dean and Chapter, Earl Beauchamp, Mr. C. W. Dyson Perrins, and Mr. Michael Tomkinson.

OTTLEY, ALICE (1840-1912), the third of twelve children of the Rev. Laurence Ottley, Canon of Ripon and Rector of Richmond, Yorkshire. Her mother was the sister of Bishop Bickersteth, of Ripon. On her father's death in 1861 the family moved to Hampstead, and there Mrs. Ottley with the help of her daughters started

a school for girls. Alice assisted in teaching the younger girls and accompanied the elder ones to various classes in London. She possessed great ability and obtained brilliant honours. Thus the family were able to educate the brothers, many of whom now hold distinguished positions. After further experience under Miss Margaret Clarke in her famous school at Brondesbury, she was chosen (1883) to start the High School at Worcester just founded by the Dean, "Butler of Wantage," in conjunction with Lord Lyttelton, Lord Alwyne Compton, Mrs. Wheeley Lea, and others. The record of the school is one of unbroken success. The numbers rose from eleven to over 200. And during her 29 years' work there she exercised a strong influence on the public and private life of Worcester. She awoke in all around her a quickened sense of their own responsibility, and of the unworthiness of all but the highest motives and standards. The spirit of the school was one of happy industry, keenness in work and play, loyal comradeship, and very practical and unobtrusive religious feeling and Churchmanship. In 1912 she resigned owing to ill health, and died on the very day that the school assembled for the first time under her successor. She was buried at Worcester after a service in the Cathedral. The Canon-in-residence expressed the general feeling when he said:—"I do not hesitate to say that no other person has during the last thirty years contributed so much to the highest spiritual good of this City. Her name is honoured and loved, her example and spirit treasured in hundreds of homes, and for generations yet to come her influence will be felt in the faith, the wisdom, and the goodness of her pupils and their children. We thank God for the blessing He conferred on this City when he gave us Alice Ottley." As their highest token of regard, the Council of the High School have changed its name for all time to the "Alice Ottley School." Her "*Life*" has been written by Miss Mary James who was for many years one of the members of her staff.

*OUSELEY, SIR FREDERICK ARTHUR (1825-1889), only son of Sir Gore Ouseley, G.C.B., F.R.S., who was successively Ambassador and Minister Plenipotentiary to Persia and Russia, by Harriet Georgina, daughter of Mr. John Whitelocke. The great Duke of Wellington was one of his Godfathers; the other was the Duke of York. From his earliest years his extraordinary genius for music was evinced unmistakably; and Queen Victoria herself, it is said, took the warmest interest in one who shared her own



THE REV. SIR FREDERICK ARTHUR GORE OUSELEY, Bart.,

Mus. Doc. ;

Canon and Precentor of Hereford Cathedral ;

Founder of St. Michael's College, Tenbury ;

(1825-1889).

refined appreciation of the highest art. He could play almost before he could talk. John Ella, of "Musical Union" fame, used to relate that when the boy was five years of age he sat on his knees at the pianoforte, played some pieces by Mozart and Beethoven, and a little composition of his own in a wonderful way. At the age of seven he wrote a waltz which was published in the *Harmonicon*, and at eight composed a little opera entitled "*L'Isola dishabitata*," which, together with many of his juvenile effusions, is preserved at S. Michael's College, Tenbury. He possessed an extraordinarily acute ear, and a wonderful perception of musical pitch, and soon distinguished himself by his great gift of improving on a given theme, and playing extempore fugues and other pieces. He was educated privately under the Rev. James Joyce, Vicar of Dorking. His boyhood must have been well spent, for he went up to Christ Church, Oxford, the superior of his contemporaries in respect to scholarship, and withal a consummate musician. Ruskin, like Ouseley, was a gentleman commoner of Christ Church. Sir Herbert Oakeley, for many years Professor of Music in the University of Edinburgh, was also a member of the same College; while Dr. C. W. Corfe presided at its organ. With such surroundings it was but natural that an ardent enthusiast should assimilate the spirit of the place. Sir Frederick, who went to Christ Church, a musician with a strong predilection for art in its every form, left it emphatically a Church musician. Shortly after he had taken up his residence at Oxford his father died, and he accordingly, in 1844, succeeded to the title as second baronet. B.A., 1846. Ordained, 1849, to the curacy of S. Paul's, Knightsbridge, under the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett, in the choir of which church he had previously, with Sir John Harington, sung as a layman. In the following year S. Barnabas, Pimlico, was consecrated as a chapelry to S. Paul's. Sir Frederick then principally served that church, living in the adjoining clergy-house, with his fellow curates, the Revs. Henry Fyffe, Laurence Tuttielt, and G. F. de Gex. Soon after the consecration of S. Barnabas' on June 11th, 1850, ritual troubles ensued, and in the following November the beautiful church was desecrated by the notorious anti-Puseyite riots. Matters terminated in the resignation of Mr. Bennett and his staff of curates. When, in March, 1851, the final break-up came, the idea occurred to Sir Frederick that the boys of the choir fared hardly in being thus again thrown upon their own resources, and it was at this time

that he began to form the plan which resulted in a movement from which many have subsequently benefited. Securing the Rev. H. Fyffe, as master of the school, he collected the scattered boys and established this little colony at Lovehill House, Langley Marish, near Windsor. Here a private chapel was fitted up, in which choral service was performed twice daily, until the collegiate buildings which Sir Frederick had determined to erect at his own cost near Tenbury were ready for the reception of their inmates. During his curacy at S. Barnabas', Sir Frederick Ouseley generously defrayed all expenses connected with the choir and music. The organ was also his gift. During 1851, Ouseley, in company with the Rev. G. F. de Gex, made a lengthy continental tour, visiting Spain, Italy, Germany, Switzerland, France, and Holland, examining organs and collecting rare church music. At Rome he met the venerable Abbate Fortunato Santini, who had an almost unrivalled library of music of the Palestrina School, from which Sir Frederick was enabled to make copious transcriptions. During his tour he wrote several short anthems which subsequently (in 1853) he printed in a volume, together with five complete Cathedral Services. Among the anthems was one which has since become a great favourite—*"How goodly are thy tents, O Jacob."* It was composed at Milan, on viewing the cathedral by moonlight. This volume was eagerly welcomed, and formed a valuable addition to the music library of every cathedral in England. In the same year he published a volume of Cathedral Services by English composers of the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries, which had hitherto remained in manuscript. Foreign travel confirmed his attachment to the English Church. On his return he settled down at Langley, and began to be busied with plans for his permanent choral college. In 1852 he bought an estate known as the Old Wood, situated on a high table land in the midst of most picturesque scenery, two miles from the little Worcestershire town of Tenbury. On May 3rd, 1854, the first stone of the Church of S. Michael and All Angels was laid, and on Michaelmas Day, 1856, the buildings were consecrated by Dr. Hampden, Bishop of Hereford. Sir Frederick's friends had implored him to select Oxford for the site of his new foundation, instead of Tenbury; but there were cogent reasons in favour of the rural as against the academical site, and they prevailed. Henry Woodyer, a pupil of Butterfield, supplied Ouseley with an architectural design, and S. Michael's was built reverently and with painstaking care

for the smallest detail. The church—a cathedral in miniature—is cruciform in plan, of goodly proportions, and noble height. It is rich in carving in wood and stone, and also in stained glass. The organ, by Henry Willis, is an instrument of great sweetness and power. A picturesque cloister connects the church with the college, whose buildings comprise the Warden's lodgings, a dining hall, a magnificent library, rooms for the masters, school and class-rooms, and a spacious dormitory. The object of this foundation, as set forth in the printed statutes, is "to prepare a course of training, and to form a model for the choral service in these realms, and for the furtherance of this object to receive, educate, and train boys in such religious, secular, and musical knowledge as shall be most conducive thereto." It was Ouseley's primary desire to train up boys for Holy Orders by a sound public school preparatory education, combined with thorough Church teaching, and who would add to this course such musical knowledge as would extend and improve the tone of Church music throughout the land. Stress, however, must be laid upon the fact that many boys on leaving the school have gained scholarships at the great public schools, and have proceeded thence to the Universities, and are now filling responsible positions not only in the Church, but also in the Army and Navy, and many other departments of life. The ecclesiastical part of Sir Frederick's scheme comprises a foundation for eight choristers (the sons of gentlemen), to which boys are admitted as vacancies occur, after having served as probationers. On their election the choristers receive their education, board, and lodging gratuitously in all respects. Certain boys called Commoners are admitted to be educated on considerably higher terms. These boys are subject to the same rules as the choristers, saving only in the matter of musical education. Ever since February, 1857, full choral service has been held in the church twice daily in term time. There is an endowment for lay clerks, and the music is performed according to the best cathedral traditions. The Church of S. Michael and All Angels is parochial as well as collegiate, for Sir Frederick Ouseley not only endowed the college but also the living, providing a good vicarage house and parochial school, and in 1856 he became first Warden of the college and Vicar of the parish. The parochial district assigned included portions of the parishes of Leysters, Tenbury, and Middleton-on-the-Hill. In 1854 Sir Frederick took the degree of Doctor in Music at Oxford. His exercise was a short

oratorio, "*The Martyrdom of S. Polycarp*," which was published in full score. In 1855 he was appointed Professor of Music in the University of Oxford, and in the same year Bishop Hampden appointed him to the Precentorship of Hereford Cathedral. No more fitting appointment could have been made; but whereas the office had, up to this time, been endowed with a sum of £500 a year, it was now, under the operation of the Cathedral Act of 1840, to present the edifying spectacle of an entirely disendowed stall, just when, for the first time perhaps from its foundation, it was occupied by a man not only anxious, but in every way qualified to make such a post a reality. These two appointments placed Sir Frederick Ouseley at the head of Church music in England, and few people are aware of how largely the Church is indebted to his influence for the regeneration of Cathedral choirs. He was the staunch friend of every organist and chorister throughout the kingdom. He never ceased to urge the Chapters to abandon a policy of stinginess, and to devote the funds held in trust for the choirs to the purpose for which they were intended, instead of on big dinners and their wives' and daughters' wardrobes. Moreover, he insisted on character being an essential for admission to any cathedral office. As Professor of Music at Oxford his influence gradually worked a change as to the regard in which music was held. Hitherto, anyone seeking the Mus. D. degree had only to inscribe his name as a nominal member of some college, send in a choral or an orchestral thesis, pay a band for its performance, and take rank as an Oxford Doctor. Ouseley instituted a public examination in historical and critical knowledge of music, and in elementary classics and mathematics, demanding also, from each candidate, a lengthy written composition to be submitted to himself. Throughout his life Sir Frederick Ouseley had given to the Church; he had sunk £40,000 in his College, and had spent £2,000 a year on its sustenance. In the last three years of his life he received the one acknowledgment of his self-sacrifice in the canonry of Hereford, to which he was appointed in 1886. Sir Frederick received the degree of Doctor in Music (*ad eundem*) at Durham in 1856; at Cambridge in 1862; and at Dublin in 1888. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. at Cambridge in 1883, and the same at Edinburgh in the following year. For some time he was proctor for the Chapter of Hereford in the Lower House of Convocation. His sudden death at Hereford on April 6th, 1889, from an affection

of the heart, caused deep and widespread regret. His remains were taken to Tenbury and interred beneath the east window of S. Michael's in the beautiful graveyard surrounding the church. As a musician, Sir Frederick Ouseley was endowed with extraordinary abilities. His tastes were simple, his love for literature deep and wide, and simple and unaffected piety was one of his chief characteristics. He had a considerable gift for mathematics, and he was an excellent linguist. Next to music, he took the greatest delight in preaching, in which he was both animated and eloquent. Busy as he was, he was always ready to preach sermons at choral festivals and organ openings. His hospitality was boundless, and all who had any interest in music, architecture, literature, or education were welcome at S. Michael's College. Having been brought up in his early days in the very highest society in the land, he was a very charming companion. His schoolboys idolized him, as did all who were associated with him in his college work. The musical library which he formed at S. Michael's is said to be one of the most valuable and extensive private collections in the kingdom, numbering over 2,000 volumes. The general library which he formed at the same place is worthy to rank beside many of those at Oxford and Cambridge. Sir Frederick always felt keen delight in showing the treasures of his two libraries, and in discoursing upon them. Like Dean Burgon, his bright, quick eye took in, at a glance, the real or the pretended listener. Sir Frederick Ouseley was a voluminous writer for the Church. His published *Services* number eleven, and *Anthems* amount to over seventy. His great *Service in C major*, for a double choir throughout, was a remarkable feat. It contains every canticle at matins and evensong, together with a complete setting of the Office of the Holy Communion. It was composed in 1856, and remains unpublished. Only four copies of the score are known to exist. His *Festival Service in F*, for eight-part chorus, solo voices, organ and orchestra, was published in full score in 1884. His anthem, "*It came even to pass*," written for the reopening of Lichfield Cathedral in 1861, is one of the most popular of his longer compositions. He also wrote anthems for the Choral Festival at Peterborough in 1863; for the reopening of Hereford Cathedral in the same year; for the Norfolk and Suffolk Church Choral Association in 1865; for the Choral Festival at Tewkesbury in 1884; and for that at Salisbury in 1889. In 1861 he edited a collection of anthems by living composers, appropriate

to the special Seasons and Festivals of the Church. This was followed in 1866 by a second volume. In 1874 he edited a selection from the sacred compositions of Orlando Gibbons. His second oratorio, *Hagar*, was produced at the Hereford Festival of 1873. His *Psalter*, printed for chanting, with a collection of chants, edited in conjunction with Dr. E. G. Monk, has gone through several editions since its original issue in 1862. He contributed several tunes to *Hymns, Ancient and Modern* (1861), besides revising the harmonies. He also contributed to the Rev. Dr. Maurice's *Choral Harmony* (1854); to the musical edition of Bishop Christopher Wordsworth's *Holy Year* (1868); to the Rev. R. R. Chope's *Hymn and Tune Book* (1863); to Dean Alford's *Year of Praise* (1867); to Dr. Steggall's *Hymns for the Church of England*; to *The Anglican Hymn Book* (1871); to *The Hymnary* (1872); to *The Children's Hymn Book* (1877), and various other collections. His published organ music includes four sets of preludes and fugues, two sonatas, a set of three andantes, and two voluntaries. Among his instrumental works are three overtures for a full orchestra; two concert marches; three string quartets; a minuet and trio; and a fugue in 4 parts for strings. Among his miscellaneous vocal works are several glees, madrigals, and part songs; some Christmas carols; a set of six songs for Sunday use (words by the Rev. Richard Wilton), and other songs published singly. His treatises on harmony; counterpoint, canon, and fugue; and musical form and composition have taken their places as standard works. He contributed several articles to Groves' *Dictionary of Music and Musicians*; and the papers read before the Musical Association—of which, in 1874, he became the first President—have been printed. One of his later literary undertakings was an edition of Praeger's translation of Naumann's *History of Music*, to which he added some chapters on English music. He published a few of his *Sermons* preached at choral festivals and elsewhere. His essay on "*The Education of Cathedral Choristers*" formed part of the volume, "*Essays on Cathedrals*," published, under the editorship of Dean Howson of Chester, in 1872. Several of his unpublished compositions exist in his autograph at S. Michael's College, Tenbury. These include his Exercise for the Degree of Mus. B.; an *Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington* (1852); a *Peace Ode*, after the Crimean War (1853); an *Ode on the Installation of the Marquis of Salisbury* as Chancellor of the University of Oxford (1869); *Cathedral Services*;

settings of the *Benedicite Omnia Opera*, and of the Ordination Hymn, *Veni Creator*; together with several anthems and instrumental pieces. His *Life* has been published by Prebendary F. W. Joyce, Vicar of Harrow. [JOHN S. BUMPUS.]

*PADDOCK, TOM (1824-1863), born at Redditch, whence his pugilistic soubriquet of the "Needle-pointer." Beat Parsons at Sutton Coldfield, 1844, and Nobby Clarke at Coleshill, 1846; but was beaten by Bendigo (foul blow) in 1850. Was Champion of England in 1855, but lost to Bill Perry, the "Tipton Slasher," in 1856. Beaten again by Tom Sayers, 1858. Died of heart disease, leaving a reputation for straightforward conduct, real gameness, and determined perseverance against difficulties.

PADMORE, RICHARD (1790-1881), son of Thomas Padmore, of the Ketley Ironworks, Salop. Married, 1823, Emma only daughter of John Jones, of Worcester. An eminent ironfounder. Chairman of the City and County Banking Company. M.P. for Worcester, 1860-8. Twice Mayor. Portrait in the Guildhall.

*PAGANELL or PAINEL, GERVASE (fl. 1187), Lord of Dudley Castle, and implicated in the rebellion of Prince Henry, 1173.

*PAGEHAM or PAGHAM, JOHN DE (d. 1158), Bishop of Worcester, 1151; assisted at the coronation of Henry II., and died in Rome.

*PAKINGTON, SIR JOHN (d. 1560), the first of his family to attain distinction, was the eldest son of John Pakington by Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Thomas Washbourne, of Stanford, Worcestershire. In 1529 he was Treasurer of the Inner Temple, and received a grant from King Henry VIII. that he might wear his hat in his presence and in the presence of his successors. Serjeant-at-Law, 1531. In 1532 he was made a Justice for North Wales, and thenceforward his work lay mainly in the Principality, though he lived chiefly at Hampton Lovett. He was also Recorder of Worcester. Knighted in 1545, he received Westwood, near Droitwich, from Henry VIII., and at his death was seized of 31 manors, and of other lands that he had purchased of 70 different persons. Buried at Hampton Lovett. His wife Anne was daughter

of Henry Dacres, Sheriff of London, but she had been twice widowed before she married him. They had two daughters, one of whom married Sir John Lyttelton.

*PAKINGTON, SIR JOHN (1549-1625), great-nephew of Sir John, d. 1560 (q.v.), being grandson of his brother Robert, M.P., a London Mercer, who was murdered in London in 1537. Robert's son Thomas was knighted by Queen Mary in 1553, was Sheriff of Worcestershire, and married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Thomas Kitson, of Hengrove, in Suffolk. Their son John, B.A., Christ Church, Oxford, 1569, studied at Lincoln's Inn, 1570. When in 1575 Queen Elizabeth visited Worcestershire, she was attracted by his remarkable wit and beauty, invited him to court, and gave him the nickname of "Lusty Pakington," as well as the honour of knighthood. When he had outrun his fortune by splendid living in London, she made him "bow-bearer" of Malvern Chase, and also offered him an estate in Suffolk to relieve his debts. But he, going down to see it, was so moved by the distress of the widow of the late owner that he begged that it might be bestowed upon her instead. Eventually carefulness and a wealthy marriage in 1592 restored his fortunes, his wife being Dorothy, daughter of Humphrey Smith, the Queen's silkman. He devoted much time to the improvement of Westwood, of which he built the central portion. He also formed the lake in the park, at which his neighbours remonstrated, for in doing so he had altered the boundaries of the road. Annoyed at their questioning his right to do so, he immediately destroyed the dykes that kept in the water and flooded the country for miles round. The Pakingtons also had property at Aylesbury, and there he entertained James I. in 1603. There also he died and was buried.

*PAKINGTON, SIR JOHN (1600-1624), only son of Sir John, d. 1625 (q.v.), was created a baronet in 1620; M.P. for Aylesbury, 1623-4. By his wife Frances, daughter of Sir John Ferrers, of Tamworth, he left a daughter Elizabeth, married to (1) Colonel Washington, and (2) Samuel Sandys, of Ombersley; and a son John who succeeded his father ere he was four years old.

*PAKINGTON, SIR JOHN (1620-1680), second baronet. Was carefully educated by the Lord Keeper, Coventry. In 1639, before he was nineteen years old, he was elected member of Parliament for

the County of Worcester and the Borough of Aylesbury. He took the King's side in politics, and was present at the battle of Kineton in 1642, but three years later voluntarily surrendered to the Speaker, and was ordered to compound for his estate, which was sequestered. His house in Bucks was levelled with the ground, and his losses amounted to £20,348. After long negotiations, he redeemed the estate for £5000 in 1648-9, only to lose it again after the battle of Worcester, when, having brought a reinforcement of horse to Charles II., he was taken prisoner, and tried on that charge. After two years he was acquitted, but he was in constant trouble under the Commonwealth, was committed to the Tower, and lost his lands for the third time. With the Restoration came better days, for Charles II. rewarded him for his loyalty. He was M.P. for Worcestershire, 1661-79, and may have employed his leisure in inventing a Presbyterian plot which involved Richard Baxter (q.v.), but the charge was never proved. Buried at Hampton Lovett. His wife was Lady Dorothy Pakington (q.v.).

*PAKINGTON, SIR JOHN (1649-1688), third baronet, son of the second baronet (q.v.) and Lady Dorothy (q.v.). Christ Church, Oxford, 1662. M.P., Worcestershire, 1685-87. He lived very quietly at Westwood, studying Anglo-Saxon under George Hickes, the non-juring Dean of Worcester, until he became one of the finest scholars of his day. The presence of Hickes would shew that Westwood retained its character for befriending clergy in distress. He married Margaret, third daughter of Sir John Keyt, of Ebrington, Gloucestershire.

*PAKINGTON, SIR JOHN (1671-1727), fourth baronet, only son of the third baronet. In 1690 he followed the example of his forefathers by being returned to Parliament for Worcestershire before he was twenty years old, and by sitting for the County until his death, save for the Parliament of 1695-98, for which he declined to stand. He was a strong tory, and in 1699 proposed an address to the King, that Bishop Burnet should be removed from his position of tutor to the Duke of Gloucester, because he had hinted that William III. had come in by conquest; but the matter proceeded no further. He frequently expounded his High Church views in the House, and in 1707 spoke against the Union, denouncing it as "a measure conducted by bribery and corruption within doors, and by force and violence without." In 1715 he was

arrested for supposed complicity in the Stuart rising, but he managed to prove his innocence, and was honourably acquitted. In Worcestershire he made his chief mark by his quarrel with the Bishop, William Lloyd (q.v.), who had interfered in his election, and tried to defame him, in 1702. He got very much the better of the Bishop in the quarrel, but that they made friends again subsequently is proved by an entry in the diary of Francis Evans, the Bishop's Secretary, to the effect that on Sunday, September 15th, 1706, "Sir John Pakington and his Lady visited my Lord at Hartlebury, and brought his daughters to be confirmed by his Lordship." His "Lady" was Hester, sole heir of Sir Herbert Perrott, of Haroldstone, Pembrokeshire, whom he married in 1700, and who died fifteen years later. But the daughters were the children of his first wife, Frances, daughter of Sir Henry Parker, Bart., of Honington, Warwickshire, whom he married in 1691. One of the daughters, Margaret, became Mrs. Dowdeswell, the other, Frances, Lady Tracey. The succession passed to his son by his second wife, Herbert Perrott Pakington, M.P. for Worcestershire, whose two sons, John and Herbert, were the sixth and seventh baronets. The title became extinct on the death of the eighth baronet, but was revived in favour of John Somerset Russell, his nephew. Sir John Pakington was buried at Hampton Lovett. His chief title to fame rests upon the long-established tradition that he was the original of Addison's Worcestershire baronet, "Sir Roger de Coverley."

*PAKINGTON, SIR JOHN SOMERSET, FIRST BARON HAMPTON (1799-1880), son of William Russell, of Powick Court, Worcestershire, and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Herbert Perrott Pakington, of Westwood, the fifth baronet. Educated at Eton, and Oriel College, Oxford. On succeeding in 1831 to the estate of his mother's brother, Sir John Pakington, he took the old name, and in 1846 was created a baronet. He devoted himself to a Parliamentary career, and after several unsuccessful contests, was returned for Droitwich in 1837, and held the seat till 1874. He forthwith made himself felt, and trade, the Colonies, juvenile offenders, and the prevention of corruption, all received their meed of attention. In 1852 he became a Privy Councillor, and was made Secretary of State for War and for the Colonies in Lord Derby's first ministry. In that capacity it was his lot to grant a representative constitution to New Zealand. He was on the Committee of Inquiry

into the state of the army before Sebastopol, and in the same year introduced into Parliament a bill containing the germ of the subsequent School Board Education. In 1858, becoming First Lord of the Admiralty, he announced to the House that it was proposed to try the experiment of building two iron-cased ships. The following year, when Lord Derby was defeated, he resigned, and was made a G.C.B. When Derby came back in 1866, Pakington was given the same office, but in the following year was made War Secretary. In the election of 1874, he was defeated in his contest for Droitwich, but as he was at once made a peer, by the title of Baron Hampton of Hampton Lovett and Westwood, he continued his political life in the House of Lords. He died in London in 1880, at the age of 81, and was buried at Hampton Lovett. By his first wife, Mary, daughter of Moreton Aglionby Slaney, of Shifnal, Shropshire, he had one son, who succeeded him. In 1844 he married Augusta Anne Murray, daughter of the Bishop of Rochester, and their son, Herbert Perrott Murray, succeeded his half-brother in 1893. By his third wife, Augusta Champion de Crespigny, who was the widow of Colonel T. H. Davies, of Elmley Park, he had no children. He was a staunch Churchman, though he held advanced views on the subject of undenominational education. He served his County, as Chairman of Quarter Sessions, from 1834 to 1858.

*PAKINGTON, LADY DOROTHY (d. 1679), youngest daughter of Thomas, first Lord Coventry (q.v.), by Elizabeth, daughter of John Aldersley, of Spurstow, Cheshire, and wife of Sir John Pakington, second baronet (q.v.). She was a woman of great learning and piety, the friend and protector of many of the ejected clergy, who sheltered at Westwood under the Commonwealth, so that the seat of the Pakingtons became the centre of the old High Church party. Her association with divines, her reputation for wide reading and deep thought, caused the authorship of "*The Whole Duty of Man*," published anonymously in 1658, to be ascribed to her. But though she was far more highly educated than most of the women of her day, the book disclosed a knowledge of foreign countries, of "popery," and of Hebrew, Syriac, and Arabic, which she could hardly have possessed. In 1687 was published from the Oxford Press a very beautiful edition in folio of "*The Works of the Author of the Whole Duty of Man*," the preface of which was written by Bishop Fell. The D.N.B. concludes that Lady Dorothy

was only a copyist of the "*Duty*," and that it was really written by Dr. Richard Allestree, Provost of Eton College. The Rev. W. B. Hawkins, in the introduction to the edition of 1842, quotes the statement of one of her daughters who showed the original MS., so that, like the "*Letters of Junius*," the authorship may still be considered an open question. Lady Pakington died in the same year as her husband, and was buried with him at Hampton Lovett.

*PARKER, GEORGE (1651-1743), born at Shipston-on-Stour. He was himself a Quaker, but married a zealous Churchwoman; naturally eager for each other's eternal welfare, they laboured hard to convince each other, with the satisfactory result that Parker ended as a High Churchman, and his wife as a rigid Quaker! After becoming bankrupt, he opened a tavern in London in 1698, and then established himself as almanack maker, astrologist, and quack doctor, at the *Ball and Star*, Salisbury Court, Strand, to the disgust of one Partridge, who carried on the same trade at the *Blue Bell* in the same court. There were in consequence frequent and violent quarrels. In one of his almanacks Parker had the boldness to describe the Chevalier de St. George as one of the sovereigns of Europe, for which he was fined £50. He died at the age of 92.

*PARKER, SIR HYDE (1714-1782), born at Tredington, the younger son of the Rector, the Rev. Hyde Parker. Entered the navy at the age of 24, and served in the *Antelope* as an able seaman. In 1744 he served in the East Indies as lieutenant, and three years later was made captain, and returned to home service. In 1759 he commissioned the *Norfolk*, and sailed again for the East Indies. Active service against Pondicherry and Manilla was followed by a long period of unemployment, but in 1776 he was appointed to the *Invincible*, and two years later was promoted rear-admiral, and sent to North America to serve as second-in-command to Admiral Byron. When Byron returned home in the following year, the command of the Leeward Isle squadron fell to Parker, who watched the French at Martinique with success. In 1780 Parker was made vice-admiral, and given the command of the North Sea squadron. He fought the Dutch on the Dogger Bank, with no definite result to the battle, but he accused Lord Sandwich of treachery in not coming to his help, and in spite of the King's effort to pacify him, he insisted on resigning his command. In 1782 he succeeded to

the family baronetcy, through the death of his elder brother, and was in the same year appointed Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies. He sailed in the *Cato*, and was never heard of again after leaving Rio de Janeiro on December 12th, nor was the fate of the ship ever known. In 1734 he married Sarah, daughter of Hugh Smithson, and left two sons, Harry, who succeeded to the baronetcy, and Hyde, the admiral, who was Nelson's commander-in-chief at Copenhagen.

*PARKES, SAMUEL (1761-1825), born at Stourbridge. Settled in London as a manufacturing chemist. Received many honours from learned Societies in recognition of his excellent books on Chemistry.

*PARKES, DAVID (1763-1833), son of John Parkes, born at Cakemore, near Halesowen. Apprenticed to japanner at Birmingham, but set up school. Cultivated art. Removed to Shrewsbury; established a school at "The Franciscan Friars," which flourished, and removed to Castle Street. Spent his leisure in travelling about Shropshire making drawings of antiquities. Accumulated books and prints of the county. Contributed to "Gentleman's Magazine." Married Elizabeth Morris, of Hadnall, and had three sons and several daughters.

*PARRY, HENRY (1561-1616), Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, 1586. Chaplain to Queen Elizabeth, for whom he read prayers on her death bed. Bishop of Gloucester, 1607, and of Worcester, 1610. The King of Denmark gave him a valuable ring in appreciation of a sermon preached by him in 1606. Buried in the Cathedral.

*PATES, RICHARD (d. 1565). B.A., Corpus Christi College, Oxford, 1523. Archdeacon of Worcester, 1526; Ambassador to Charles V., 1533-6. Attended the Council of Trent, 1547. Bishop of Worcester, 1554. Deprived 1559; imprisoned for a short time, then went abroad and died at Louvain.

*PEARSALL, RICHARD (1698-1762), born at Kidderminster. Educated at Tewkesbury; independent minister at Bromyard for ten years, at Warminster, 1731-47, and at Taunton, 1747-62. He edited the *Diary* of his sister Hannah (Mrs. Housman), and wrote "*Contemplations on the Ocean*" in imitation of James Hervey. Two volumes of *Reliquiæ Sacræ* of Mr. Pearsall were edited by Thomas Gibbons, D.D.

PEARSON, THOMAS (1774-1857), Rector of Stockton-on-Teme, 1808-28; and of Witley, 1828-57. Chaplain to Queen Adelaide. A very active County Magistrate and Administrator. Chairman of the Hall and House Committee, and identified with the building of the Shire Hall at Worcester. Founder, and for many years Secretary, of the Worcestershire Prisoners' Aid Society. A zealous supporter of the Worcestershire Friendly Society and of the Worcester Infirmary. Was the first to establish the Allotment system in the County. His brother, the Rev. JOHN PEARSON (1804-82), was Rector of Suckley, 1838-82, and Hon. Canon of Worcester. He was also eminent in public duties; Chairman of the County Lunatic Asylum and County Prison; Hon. Secretary of the Church Extension Society. The two brothers were joint authors of "Fasciculus I.—*Parish of Great Witley*"—of the Statistical History of Worcestershire, published by the Natural History Society in 1837.

*PENNETHORN, SIR JAMES (1801-1871), son of Thomas Pennethorn, of Worcester. He received his professional education in the office of John Nash, who placed him in 1822 under Pugin for the special study of Gothic architecture. After travelling abroad, he became Nash's principal assistant. He devoted himself to street architecture, and with modifications due to economy, New Oxford Street and Endell Street were built by him. From 1845 onwards he did nothing but Government work, the most successful of which was Burlington House. In 1843 he was appointed architect and surveyor of the Office of Woods, and several of the London parks, as well as many London public buildings and streets, are from his plans. He was knighted in 1870, and died suddenly the following year from heart disease.

*PENNETHORN, JOHN (1808-1888), younger brother of James (q.v.), also entered Nash's office, and became his favourite pupil. In 1830 he started on a five years' professional tour in Europe and Egypt, in the course of which he made observations in the Parthenon which led to the reversal of the theory that Greek architecture was absolutely rectilinear. This discovery was first published by Heffer and Schaubert, whose observations were, however, made subsequently to those of Pennethorn. In 1844 he published, for private circulation, "*The Elements and Mathematical Principles of the Greek Architects and Artists*," in which, by the help of his researches in Athens, he was able to throw light on

obscure points in Plato and Aristotle. For some time illness interrupted his work, but in 1878 he published a folio volume on "*The Geometry and Optics of Ancient Architecture*," illustrated by examples from Thebes, Athens, and Rome. He died at his residence in the Isle of Wight.

*PEPYS, HENRY (1783-1860), third son of Sir W. W. Pepys, Bart., one of the Masters in Chancery, by Elizabeth daughter of the Right Hon. William Dowdeswell, sometime Chancellor of the Exchequer, and brother of Sir Charles C. Pepys, Lord Chancellor, created Earl of Cottenham, 1850. Trinity College, Cambridge. B.A., 1804. Fellow of St. John's, 1807. Bishop of Sodor and Man, 1840, and of Worcester, 1841. He gave up the Bishop's Palace at Worcester to the Dean, and is buried at Hartlebury. His son Herbert George married Louisa, daughter of John Whitmore Isaac, of Broughton House, Worcester, and was Vicar of Hallow. His daughter Maria Louisa was wife of the Rev. E. Winnington-Ingram, Rector of Ribbesford and Stanford-on-Teme. Their children include the Ven. E. H. W. Ingram, Archdeacon of Hereford, and the Right Hon. A. E. W. Ingram, Bishop of London.

*PEROWNE, JOHN JAMES STEWART (1823-1904). Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, B.A., 1845. Bell, Crosse, and Tyrwhitt's Scholarships. Vice-Principal of Lampeter, 1862-72. Hulsean Lecturer, 1868. Fellow of Trinity, 1873-75. Hulsean Professor of Divinity, 1875-78. Dean of Peterborough, 1878-91. Member of the Old Testament Company for the Revision of the Authorised Version of the English Bible, 1870-84. Bishop of Worcester, 1891-1902. Buried at Hartlebury. Author of "*The Book of Psalms*," 2 vols.; "*Bishop Thirlwall's Remains*," 3 vols.; "*The Cambridge Bible for Schools*," "*Al Adjruniich*" (an Arabic Grammar), and other works.

*PERROT, SIR JOHN (1527?-1592). Reputed to be the son of Henry VIII. and Mary Berkeley, who afterwards married Thomas Perrot. Made K.B. at the coronation of Edward VI. President of Munster, 1570; subdued the rebel Fitzmaurice. Lord-Deputy of Ireland, 1584. Came back in disgrace, 1588, found guilty of high treason, and died in the Tower of London. His estate descended in the female line to the Pakingtons. His portrait was at Westwood, and is given in Nash I., 350, from a mezzo tint by Val. Green.

*PESHALL or PECELL, SIR JOHN (1718-1778), was the eldest son of Sir Thomas Peshall, of Eccleshall, by Anne, daughter of Samuel Saunders, of Ombersley. He was Rector of Stoke Bliss, Herefordshire, but lived chiefly at Oxford. In 1772 he published "*The History of the University of Oxford to the Death of William the Conqueror.*" He died at Oxford, but was buried at his birth-place, Hawn.

*PEVERELL, THOMAS (d. 1419). Educated at Oxford, and then became a Carmelite; consecrated Bishop of Ossory in 1397. Translated to Llandaff, and thence to Worcester in 1407, when he made himself remarkable by his activity against the Lollards.

*PHILLIPPS, SIR THOMAS (1792-1872), born at Manchester. Son of Thomas Phillipps, of Broadway, High Sheriff for Worcestershire, 1801. Educated at Rugby, and University College, Oxford; B.A., 1815. When a young man began the collection of manuscripts "of all ages, countries, languages, and subjects." Between 1820 and 1825 he visited Belgium, Holland, France, Germany, and Switzerland, acquiring the Meerman collection at the Hague, the collection of Van Ess at Darmstadt, &c., &c., charters, chronicles, chartularies, household books of kings, queens, and nobles, early English poetry, ancient Greek and oriental manuscripts, old Irish and Welsh collections, and many treasures coming from the libraries of famous monasteries. "His illuminated MSS. were of rare beauty—some of them had been executed for the Medici, Charles VIII. of France, Pope Nicholas V., Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, Mathias Corvinus, King of Hungary." These MSS. ultimately reached 60,000. Printed books, coins, and George Catlin's pictures of the North American Indians made an important part of this collection. Sir Thomas was an untiring student of his manuscripts and books, and filled hundreds of note books with his own topographical, historical, and genealogical notes. In 1819 he printed at Salisbury "*Collections for Wiltshire.*" In 1820 at Evesham, "*Account of the Family of Sir Thomas Molyneux.*" In 1822 he set up a private printing press on the Broadway Tower at Middle Hill. His Worcestershire house became so overcrowded with books that in 1862 he purchased Thirlestaine House at Cheltenham from Lord Northwick. A complete list of the books printed at the Middle Hill Press (*Typis Medio-Montanis*) would fill many pages. Phillipps was elected F.R.S., 1819; made a Baronet, 1821; was High Sheriff

for Worcestershire, 1825. Trustee of British Museum. He married (1) 1819, Harriet, daughter of Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Molyneux, Bart., of Castle Dillon, by whom he had three daughters: Henrietta Elizabeth, who married J. Orchard Halliwell, F.R.S., the Shakespearean scholar; Mary Sophia Bampfylde Foster, married Rev. John Walcot, of Bitterley Court, Shropshire; and Katharine Somerset Wyttenbach, married Rev. J. E. A. Fenwick, Vicar of Needwood; (2) 1842, Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. W. J. Mansel. The old landed property was entailed on Mrs. Halliwell. The books, MSS., &c., with Thirlestaine House, were left to Mrs. Fenwick, who has since dispersed a portion of them by public auction. Thirteen sales, comprising 16,000 lots, have realised £50,000, besides sales by private treaty. The sales will continue for at least another generation.

*PHILLIPS, THOMAS (1770-1845), born at Dudley; began his career as a glass painter. In 1790 he went to London, and was employed on the painted windows of St. George's Chapel. He soon began to exhibit at the Royal Academy; R.A., 1808; and from 1825 to 1832 was Professor of Painting at the School. Early in his career he had found that his real strength lay in portrait painting, and he painted, amongst others, George Prince of Wales, Byron, Scott, Crabbe, Southey, Coleridge, and Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. He published "*Principles of Painting*" in 1832. Married Elizabeth Frazer, and left two daughters and a son, who was also a painter.

*PHILLIPS, CATHERINE (1727-1794), daughter of Henry Payton, of Dudley, by Ann, daughter of Henry Fowler, of Evesham, Owing to her gift of oratory she entered the Quaker ministry in 1748, and went on annual preaching tours in Great Britain and Ireland, and also made a three years' tour in the New England Colonies, and then visited Holland. In 1772 she married William Phillips, of Bewdley. Her "*Memoirs*" were published after her death.

*PHILPOTT, HENRY (1807-1892). Senior Wrangler, 1829; Fellow of St. Catharine's College, 1829; and Master, 1845-60. Bishop of Worcester, 1860-90. Chaplain to the Prince Consort. Built the Mission Church of St. Mary at Bishop's Wood, Hartlebury, where he is buried. A wise, generous, and saintly Bishop.

POHER, MARGARET LE (d. 1454), heiress of Wichanford Court. During one of the Welsh raids a party of Welshmen, reinforced by some French soldiers of fortune under the "Bastard of France," who were encamped on Woodbury Hill, made a descent upon the Court. By some means Margaret lured their chief into the house, and while he was being conducted to the great pannelled chamber, stabbed him with her own hand, and his followers were repulsed. A dark stain on the floor is still shown as the mark of his blood, and his ghost is supposed to haunt the scene of the murder. Margaret married John Washbourne, of Gloucestershire, and the estate passed with her into the Washbourne family. A tomb with their effigies formerly existed in Wichanford Church, dated 1454.

*POLTON, THOMAS (d. 1433), as Prebendary of Sarum attended the Council of Constance, 1414-18, where he acted as papal prothonotary and head of the English "nation." Bishop of Hereford, 1420; of Chichester, 1421; and of Worcester, 1426. Died and was buried at Basle, where he was a member of the Council.

PRATTINTON, PETER (1776-1845), son of William Prattinton, of Bewdley. Educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.B. Being possessed of ample means, he gave up the practice of medicine, and devoted himself with indefatigable assiduity to antiquarian pursuits. His researches were chiefly made to elucidate the history of his native county, and his MS. collections for *Worcestershire*, which fill many volumes, were bequeathed to the Society of Antiquaries. The roll of "Household Expenses" of Bishop Swinfield (1289) was discovered by Dr. Prattinton among the muniments of Sir T. Winnington at Stanford Court, and it was published in 1853. He was buried at Ribbesford.

*PRATT, JOSIAH (1768-1844), son of a Birmingham manufacturer. St. Edmunds Hall, Oxford. B.A., 1792. Ordained as assistant Curate to Wm. Jesse, Rector of Dowles. In 1795 became assistant Minister under Rd. Cecil, St. John's Chapel, Bedford Row. Helped to found the C.M.S., and became its Secretary, 1802-27. Also British and Foreign Bible Society, 1804—its first Church of England Secretary. Assistant of John Newton at St. Mary, Woolnoth, 1804. Incumbent of St. Stephen's, Coleman Street, 1826. Edited works of Bishop Hall (10 vols.), 1808, "Cecil's Remains" and "Cecil's Works" (4 vols.), "Psalms and Hymns."

*PRICE, WILLIAM (1780-1830), born at Worcester. Assistant secretary and interpreter to Sir Gore Ouseley in Persia, 1810. Taught oriental languages in the seminary of his friend, Humphreys, at Netherstone House, near Worcester, and also published Persian books and translations.

*PRIDEAUX, JOHN (1578-1650). Fellow and afterwards Rector of Exeter College, Oxford, 1612-42. Regius Professor of Divinity, 1615-41. Bishop of Worcester, 1641. Driven out in 1646, and retired to the house of his son-in-law, Henry Sutton, Rector of Bredon, where he passed the rest of his days in cheerful poverty, and is buried in the chancel of the Church. The only known perfect copy of the Prayer Book of 1552, as printed by John Oswen (q.v.), is now in the Cathedral Library, and has the autograph of John Prideaux on the title page.

PYTTS, SIR EDWARD (1541-1618), son of William Pytts, of the Perrie in Stoke Bliss. An eminent lawyer in Fleet Street, London. Was Filacer of London, Middlesex, Huntingdon, and Kent, 1563—a lucrative office now extinct. Knighted at the coronation of James I., 1603. Built up the Kyre Park estate by various purchases, and added an Elizabethan wing to the ruinous fortress of the Wyards and Mortimers. A detailed account of the work (1588-1618) in his own MS. is still in existence (*Antiquary*, 1890). He made a fine collection of early books which are still at Kyre, and had considerable skill in heraldry. Sheriff of Worcestershire, 1612. Married Elizabeth, sister of Thomas Wilford, Citizen and Merchant Taylor of London, and had three sons and three daughters.

PYTTS, EDWARD (1606-1672), son of Sir James Pytts, of Kyre, by Mary, daughter of Sir Arthur Heveningham, of Norfolk, and grandson of Sir Edward (q.v.). M.P. for Worcestershire, 1654; for Bewdley, 1658-9; for Leominster, 1660. Was a Royalist at heart, though forced by circumstances to hold office under the Commonwealth. The House of Commons, 22nd May, 1643, ordered his plate to be sold; yet in the same year he was a Sequestration Commissioner for Worcestershire. In 1653 he approved the appointment of John Boraston, Rector of Ribbesford, to keep the Register Book of the Parish. In 1660 he was made a Commissioner for disbanding and paying off the forces of the kingdom both by land and sea. Married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Samuel Sandys, of Ombersley, and left two sons and two daughters.

PYTTS, SAMUEL (1674-1729), son of James Pytts, of Wick and Cotheridge. Succeeded his cousin, James Pytts, M.P., in the Kyre estates, 1715. New College, Oxford, 1689. M.P. for Hereford, 1699-1700; for Worcestershire, 1710-15. A Lord Commissioner of Trade and Foreign Plantations, 1713-14. Hon. Freeman of Worcester, 1714. Married (1) Frances, daughter of Samuel Sandys; (2) Catherine, daughter of Sir James Rushout, Bart.; and (3) Catherine, daughter of Bridges Nanfan, of Birtsmorton, and widow of the first Earl of Bellamont. Samuel Pytts left an only son Edmund, M.P. for Worcestershire, 1741-53, and an only daughter Catherine, whose great-grandson, William Lacon Childe, M.P., of Kinlet, succeeded to the Kyre estates in 1832.

*RABAN, EDWARD (d. 1658), born in Worcestershire; joined the Netherlands army in 1600 with "bankroute merchants and run-away 'prentices," and, after much fighting and travelling, settled in Aberdeen in 1662 as a printer. He issued many academic productions, and also some very interesting Scottish books. The last was published in 1649, in which year he retired. Bishop Forbes was his firm friend throughout his career.

*RAINSBOROUGH, THOMAS (d. 1648), son of Admiral William Rainsborough. Brought up at sea. Fought for the Parliament at Hull and Naseby. Succeeded Colonel Edward Whalley in the siege of Worcester, and received the surrender of the City, 19th July, 1646. Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet, 1647. M.P. for Droitwich, 1646-8. Surprised in his bed by the Royalists at Doncaster, 1648, and afterwards killed to prevent his escape.

RALPH or RANDULPH OF EVESHAM (d. 1229), born at Evesham, and was a monk of both the Evesham and Worcester monasteries. In 1213 he was elected Bishop of Worcester, but resigned at King John's request, and was elected as Prior instead. A month later, on the Legate's recommendation, he was elected Abbot of Evesham, and in that capacity he attended the Lateran Council of 1215, where he obtained the confirmation of the Evesham constitution, of which a full account is given in the *Victoria County History, Vol. II*. The other striking event of his abbacy seems to have been a quarrel with the Bishop of Worcester over the wearing of his mitre in synod. The Evesham historian greatly commends him for his munificence and financial skill in ordering the affairs of the house.



SAMUEL PYTTS, M.P.,
of Kyre Park, near Tenbury.



CATHERINE, COUNTESS OF BELLAMONT,
Married Samuel Pytts, M.P., 1720.

*RALPH THE TIMID (d. 1057), came to England from Normandy in 1041, with his uncle Edward the Confessor, and was made Earl of Worcester, 1042. Opposed Godwin, and received Sweyn's Earldom of Herefordshire. Defeated at Hereford in 1055 by Eifgar, son of Leofric, Earl of Mercia, assisted by Griffith, Prince of Wales.

RALPH, ROBERT FITZ (d. 1193), Archdeacon of Nottingham. Bishop of Worcester, 1191. The Bishops of London and Rochester each claimed the right of consecrating him. The Pope set them both aside, and appointed the Bishop of Ely to do this.

*REYNOLDS, WALTER (d. 1327); Canon of St. Paul's, Chaplain to Edward I. and Preceptor to Prince Edward. Bishop of Worcester, 1307, and Lord Chancellor, 1310. Archbishop of Canterbury, 1313. Supported Queen Isabella, and crowned Edward III.

*RICHARD DE WYCHE (1197?-1253), born at Droitwich, the son of well-to-do parents; but sinking into poverty after the death of his father, he was obliged to go to Oxford as a poor scholar. He became Chancellor of the University, then Chancellor of the Diocese of Canterbury under Edmund Rich. The Chancellor accompanied the Archbishop into his retirement, and the two holy men were compared to "two cherubim in glory." After Edmund's death, Richard studied theology at a Dominican house in Orleans, where he was ordained priest, and he then returned to England and was made Rector of Charing Cross. In 1245, at the request of Boniface of Savoy, he resumed the duties of Chancellor of Canterbury, and in the same year he was consecrated by Innocent IV. to the see of Chichester, greatly to the wrath of Henry III., who refused the temporalities of the see. For two years Richard was consequently in great difficulties in his diocese, and then the Pope compelled Henry to resign the temporalities to their lawful holder. Richard meddled but little with politics, but he enforced strict discipline on the clergy, and was earnest in his support of the Crusades, for which he was preaching at Dover in 1253 when he died. He was buried at Chichester, and received the honours of sanctity from the moment of his death. His canonization took place in 1262, at the hands of Urban IV., and thenceforth his tomb was a favourite resort for pilgrims until the Reformation. His festival was held on April 3rd.

*RICHARDS, ALFRED BATE (1820-1876), born at Baskerville House, Worcestershire, where his father was then residing. He was the eldest son of John Richards, of Wassall Grove, near Stourbridge, M.P. for Knaresborough (1832-37). Educated at Edinburgh High School, Westminster School, and Exeter College, Oxford. Student at Lincoln's Inn, 1839. B.A., 1841. Issued a pamphlet called "*Oxford Unmasked*," showing up abuses in the organisation of the University, which were afterwards removed by Parliament. This pamphlet rapidly passed through five editions. On its authorship becoming known, Richards thought it prudent to close his academic career and move to London. He was called to the Bar, 1845, and for a short time went on circuit, but soon devoted himself entirely to literature. In 1850 he started a weekly paper, "*The Mirror of the Time*," but it only lived a year, and in 1851 he became editor of the *Daily Telegraph*. Richards had advocated at every opportunity the enrolling of volunteers during the years of the Crimean War. When the Government adopted these views, Richards took rooms in the City and soon enlisted 1000 working men as volunteers, who afterwards formed the 3rd City of London Rifle Corps. Richards was appointed Major and afterwards Colonel of this battalion. He held his commission till 1869, when a testimonial was presented to him for his services. Richards wrote five dramas, and left four unpublished. He died in London, and was buried at St. Peter's, Croydon.

*ROBERTS, GEORGE EDWARD (1831-1865), born at Birmingham and brought up at Kidderminster. Devoted himself to the study of local geology. His first publication (anonymously) was on the "*Kidderminster Deposits*" in the *Edinburgh New Phil. Journal*, Vol. V., 1857. Thenceforward until his death at the early age of 34 he contributed several papers yearly to the "*Geologist*" [see Bibliography of Worcestershire, Part III. (a)]. His chief work was "*The Rocks of Worcestershire*," 1860. He also published "*Habberley Valley and the Hill of Trimpley*." Died at Kidderminster.

*ROGER (d. 1179), son of Robert, Earl of Gloucester, and grandson of Henry I. Bishop of Worcester, 1164. An excellent Bishop, called by Pope Alexander III., "one of the two lights of England." One of the great western towers of St. Peter's, Gloucester, fell while Bishop Roger was officiating there at mass, but he quietly proceeded to the end of the service. He settled a dispute about

St. Clement's Church, Worcester, and another as to the election of a Prior for Great Malvern. A partisan of Becket, but retained the King's favour. Sent to Rome to express the King's remorse for Becket's murder, 1171, and again in 1178. Died at Tours during his journey home.

ROUSE, SIR THOMAS (1608-1676), son of Sir John Rouse, M.P. for Worcestershire, 1626, of Rouse Lench. Brasenose College, Oxford, 1626; Middle Temple, 1628. Created a Baronet, 1641. Member of the Committee for Worcestershire, 1645, and an Assessment Commissioner, 1656. M.P. for the County, 1654-5 and 1656-8; for Evesham, 1660. The greater part of Baxter's "*Saints' Everlasting Rest*" was written in retirement at Rouse Lench, where he was nursed by Lady Rouse during a serious illness, 1647. The Epistle Dedicatory of the "First Part" is made to "The Right Worshipful Sir Thomas Rous, Baronet, with the Lady Jane Rous, his wife." Sir Thomas married (1) Jane, daughter of Sir John Ferrers, of Tamworth Castle; (2) Frances (d. 1667), daughter of David Murray; and (3) Anne.

ROUSE-BOUGHTON, SIR CHARLES WILLIAM (d. 1821), sixth son of Shuckburgh Boughton, of Poston Court, Herefordshire; spent some years of his early life in India. Under the will of Thomas (Phillips) Rouse, descendant of Sir Thomas Rouse (q.v.), he succeeded to the Rouse Lench estate in 1768, and assumed the name of Rouse. M.P. for Evesham, 1780-90, and for Bramber, 1796-1800. He was Secretary to the Board of Control, 1784-91, and for his public services was created a Baronet, 21st June, 1791, and became entitled by royal licence to quarter the arms of Rouse of Rouse Lench with the arms of Boughton of Lawford. In 1794 he succeeded his brother, Sir Edward Boughton, of Lawford Hall, as ninth Baronet, and resumed his paternal surname. From 1800 to his death he was an Audit Commissioner. He married, 1782, Caroline, only daughter and heiress of William Pearce Hall, of Downton Hall, near Ludlow, which has since become the principal residence of the family. His only son, SIR WILLIAM EDWARD ROUSE-BOUGHTON, tenth and second Bart., of Downton Hall and Rouse Lench (1788-1856), was elected F.R.S., and was M.P. for Evesham, 1818-19 and 1820-26. He married Charlotte, daughter of Thomas Andrew Knight (q.v.).

*ROUTH, MRS. MARTHA (1743-1817), quakeress, was born at Stourbridge, the youngest child of Henry and Jane Winter. She became head of the Friends' boarding-school in Nottingham, and in 1773 was "acknowledged a minister." On her marriage to Richard Routh, of Manchester, in 1776, she relinquished her school and devoted herself to the ministry, travelling throughout the British Isles and the United States. In three years she travelled 11,000 miles, and never failed at a single appointed meeting, whatever the difficulty of the roads. At the age of 70 she began to write her "*Journal*," which was in part published in 1822.

RUDGE, EDWARD (1630-1696), son of William Rudge, Mayor of Evesham, 1661. Married Susanna, daughter of Sir John Dethick; became a successful London merchant, and purchased the manor and site of the abbey lands of Evesham, 1664. M.P. for Evesham, 1681, 1690-5. His son, JOHN RUDGE (1669-1740), was a merchant in Mark Lane, a Director of the Bank of England, 1699, and Deputy Governor of the South Sea Company, 1731-40. M.P. for Evesham, 1698-1701, and 1702-34.

*RUDGE, EDWARD (1763-1846), son of Edward Rudge, a merchant and alderman of Salisbury, who purchased a large portion of the Abbey estate at Evesham. Queen's College, Oxford, 1781, but took no degree. His attention was early turned to botany through the influence of his uncle, Samuel Rudge (d. 1817), a retired barrister, who formed a herbarium which passed to his nephew. His uncle's encouragement and the purchase of a fine series of plants from Guiana, collected by M. Martin, led Rudge to study the flora of that country, and to publish between 1805 and 1807, a volume of selections entitled "*Plantarum Guianæ rariorum icones et descriptiones hactenus ineditæ*," fol., London. Between 1811 and 1834 he conducted a series of excavations in those portions of the Evesham Abbey estate under his control, and communicated the results to the Society of Antiquaries who figured the ruins and relics discovered in their "*Vetusta Monumenta*." In 1842 he erected an octagon tower on the battlefield of Evesham, commemorative of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester. Rudge was elected F.S.A., F.L.S., 1802, and F.R.S., 1805. In 1829 he was Sheriff of Worcestershire. He married twice. A genus of the botanical order *Rubiaceæ* was named *Rudgea* in his honour in 1806 (Trans. of Linn. Soc. viii., 326). Besides the work above named, Rudge

was author of seven botanical papers in the Royal and Linnæan Societies' publications, and of several papers in "*Archæologia*." His son, EDWARD JOHN RUDGE, M.A. (1792-1861), of Caius College, Cambridge, and barrister-at-law, was also F.S.A., and author of "*Some Account of the History and Antiquities of Evesham*," 1820, and "*Illustrated and Historical Account of Buckden Palace*," 1839.

*RUSHOUT, SIR JOHN (1684-1775), son of Sir James Rushout, M.P. for Worcestershire, 1689, and grandson of John Rushout, a native of France, lineally descended from Mareschal de Gamaces, grand master of the horse to Louis XI., who settled in London in the reign of Charles I. Succeeded as fourth Baronet, 1711. Married, 1729, Lady Anne Compton. M.P. for Malemsbury, 1713-22, and for Evesham, 1722-68. "Father of the House of Commons." Was a Whig, but opposed the Excise Bill, 1733, and Septennial Act, 1734. A Lord of the Treasury, 1742-3; Treasurer of the Navy, 1743-4; Privy Councillor, 1744. Second to Lord Hervey in his duel with William Pulteney, afterwards Earl of Bath, in St. James' Park, 25th January, 1731. Dr. Nash said of him that "at 91 his memory, good humour, and politeness were then in their full bloom."

RUSHOUT, SIR JOHN, BARON NORTHWICK (1739-1800), only son of Sir John, d. 1775 (q.v.). Christchurch, Oxford. M.P. for Evesham, 1761-96. Married Rebecca, daughter of Humphrey Bowles, of Waustead, Essex, and Burford House, Tenbury. Created Baron Northwick, 1797.

RUSSELL, SIR WILLIAM (1602-1669), son of Sir Thomas Russell, of Strensham. Wadham College, 1620; Middle Temple, 1621. M.P. for Worcestershire, 1643. Fought under Prince Rupert at Worcester, 1642. In 1643 he was Governor of the City. When the City was surrendered by Colonel Henry Washington, July, 1646, Colonel Raynesborough insisted that Sir W. Russell should be exempted from the benefit of the treaty. Sir William refused to escape in disguise, but offered willingly to surrender for the public good. Sir Thomas Fairfax acceded to the request of the gentlemen of the county that he should be treated as a prisoner. He was assessed in a fine of £3000 in 1644, but discharged on payment of £500. In 1649 his estate was again sequestered for £2071, to be £1800 if he settles the Rectory upon the parish of

Birlingham. Sir William, who was an intended Knight of the Royal Oak, 1660 (when his estates were put down at £3000 a year), signed the Worcestershire address to the King, 8th May, 1660, declaring that they would forgive and live peaceably with the Roundheads. He married Frances, daughter of Sir Thomas Reade, of Barton, Berks, and was buried at Strensham.

*RUSSELL, SIR WILLIAM OLDNALL (1785-1833), son of Samuel Oldnall, Rector of St. Nicholas, Worcester, and of North Piddle, and of Mary, daughter of William Russell, of Powick, in accordance with whose will he took the name of Russell in 1816. He was educated at Christchurch, Oxford; M.A., 1807; called to the Bar, 1809; Serjeant-at-law, 1827. In 1832 he was appointed Chief Justice of Bengal, and was knighted. He wrote a "*Treatise on Crimes*," published in 1819, and pronounced by Warren "the best treatise on Criminal Law." He married in 1825 Louisa Maria, daughter of J. Lloyd Williams, and left issue, the Oldnall-Russells, of Sion, near Kidderminster.

*SÆWULF (fl. 1102), a native of Worcester, mentioned by William of Malmesbury as a merchant, who was often advised by St. Wulstan to enter the monastic life, and who in old age did become a monk at Malmesbury. Went on pilgrimage to Syria, and left an account of his journey and the places which he visited. The only existing MS. of his travels is in the library of Corpus College, Cambridge, and it stops abruptly after describing the return voyage to the Dardanelles.

*SALWEY, HUMPHREY (1575?-1652), son of Arthur Salwey, of Stanford-on-Teme. Brasenose College, 1590, and Inner Temple, 1594. M.P. for Worcestershire during the Long Parliament; tried to prevent execution of the King's Commission of Array in the county. Sequestration Commissioner, 1643; on Navy Committee, 1649; King's Remembrancer of the Exchequer, 1644-52. Refused to sit as one of the King's judges. Married Anne, daughter of Sir Edward Lyttelton, of Pillaton Hall. Buried in Westminster Abbey, but his body was one of those exhumed at the Restoration.

*SALWEY, RICHARD (1615-1685), fourth son of Humphrey Salwey (q.v.). M.P. for Appleby, 1645-53; and for Worcester, 1653. Major in the Parliamentary Army, and member of the Committees for exacting Martial Law in London, August 1644, of Assessment

for Worcestershire, October, 1644, of Scandalous Offences, June, 1646, for Irish Affairs, April, 1647, of the Navy, 1648, and for Regulating the Universities, September, 1650. Sent on a Commission to Ireland, 1646. Mayor of Worcester, 1654. Member of many Parliamentary Committees, 1651-9. President of the Council of State, September, 1659. One of the Council of Ten appointed by the Army, 28th October, 1659. Imprisoned in Shrewsbury Castle, 1662, for a short time. Again sent to the Tower of London, October, 1663. Released on security, 1664. Married Anne, daughter of Richard Waring, Alderman of London. His chief residence was at Richard's Castle, near Ludlow, where the family is still seated.

*SAMSON (d. 1112), born near Caen, and Canon of Bayeux, was Bishop of Worcester, 1096-1112, being St. Wulstan's successor. He was only in minor orders when appointed, and a married man, for his son Thomas was made Archbishop of York in 1108. Samson was a favourite at court, and was thus able to make rich grants to the Worcester Priory. He was buried in the Cathedral before the rood loft.

*SANDERS, *alias* BAINES, FRANCIS (1648-1710), born in Worcestershire, and educated at St. Omer, and the English College in Rome. In 1672 he was ordained a secular priest, but joined the Jesuits in 1674. He was confessor to James II. at St. Germain's, where he died. His writings include a "*Life of the King*," which was translated into English and Italian.

*SANDERS, HENRY (1728-1785), born at Dudley. Oriol College, Oxford; B.A., 1750. Curate of Wednesbury, and afterwards of Sheustone. Assistant master at King Edward's School, Birmingham; Headmaster of Halesowen School, 1771. Wrote a "*History of Shenstone*," 4to., published in 1794. His only son, JOHN BUTLER SANDERS, M.A., Fellow of Worcester College; was chaplain at Gottenburgh; Lecturer at St. Olave, Jewry; and master of St. Olave's School.

*SANDYS, SIR EDWIN (1561-1629), born in Worcestershire, second son of Edwin Sandys, Bishop of Worcester and Archbishop of York, by Cicely, sister of Sir Thomas Wilford. Educated at Merchant Taylor's and Corpus Christi College, Oxford; B.A., 1579; Fellow of Corpus, 1580. Friend and executor of Richard Hooker.

Entered Middle Temple, 1589. M.P. for Andover, 1586; for Plympton, 1588-9, 1592-3; travelled on the Continent, 1593-9. Wrote "*Europa Speculum*," which was printed from a stolen copy of the manuscript, 1605, and burnt by the author's wish. Printed at the Hague in 1629, 4to., and again in 1632, 1637, 1638, 1673, and 1687, besides French, Dutch, and Italian translations. Knighted by James I., 1603. M.P. for Stockbridge, 1604. Appointed head of Commons' Committee for abolishing feudal tenures, etc. Carried a motion for the regular keeping of the "Journals" of the House of Commons, 1609. One of the Committee to consider the "Great Contract," 1610. Spoke against the "divine right of kings," 1614, and was ordered to give bonds for his appearance before the Council when called upon. Member of the East India Company, 1614, served on the Committee, 1619-25 and 1625-29. Member of the Somers Islands Committee, 1615, and from him the "Sandys Group" is named. In 1617 Assistant Treasurer of the Virginia Company; in 1619 elected Treasurer, "a date to be remembered in the history of English colonisation." Sandys settled a form of government for the colony, and by his counsel the first representative assembly summoned in America met in Jamestown, 30th July, 1619. The Company wished to re-elect their Treasurer next year, but King James refused to sanction it—"Choose the devil if you will, but not Sir Edwin Sandys." In 1621 Sandys was sent to the Tower, but was soon released, and in 1624 the Crown assumed the government of Virginia. Buried in Northbourne Church. His engraved portrait is in Nash's *Worcestershire*. He had four wives, and left seven sons and five daughters.

SANDYS, EDWIN (1613?-1642), second son of Sir Edwin Sandys (q.v.), by Catherine, daughter of Sir Richard Bulkeley, of Anglesea. Matriculated at Wadham College, Oxford, at the age of 9. Colonel in Parliamentary Army; wounded in battle at Worcester, 23rd September, 1642, and died soon after. Buried in Worcester Cathedral. Married Catherine Champneys, of Bexley, Kent. His younger brother, RICHARD SANDYS, was also Colonel in the Parliamentary Army. He was made Governor of the Bermuda Company, 1647. Purchased Down Hall, Kent, where he settled.

*SANDYS, SAMUEL, BARON SANDYS (1695-1770), born at Ombersley, elder son of Edwin Sandys, M.P. for Worcestershire, by Alice, daughter of Sir James Rushout, Baronet, of Northwick. New College, Oxford, 1711. M.P. for Worcester, 1718-1743. Opposed

Walpole with much vigour, and was called the "Motion-maker." In 1742 appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer and Privy Counsellor. Created Lord Sandys, Baron of Ombersley, 20th December, 1743; Cofferer of the Household, 1743; Treasurer of the Chamber, 1747-55; Warden and Chief Justice in Eyre of the King's Forests south of the Trent, 1756; Speaker of the House of Lords, 1756; first Lord of Trade and Plantations, 1761-3. He married (1724) Letitia, daughter of Sir Thomas Tipping, Bart., of Wheatfield, Oxfordshire, by whom he had seven sons and three daughters. He died in London, and is buried at Ombersley.

*SARGANT, WILLIAM LUCAS (1809-1899), born at King's Norton. Educated at Edgbaston, under Thomas Hill, and at Trinity College, Cambridge; returned home to enter his father's business of manufacturing military equipment in Birmingham. He took part in the life of the city, especially in education. He helped in the reconstruction of King Edward's School, and founded the National Education League. As a Churchman, he advocated religious education, and held his own in spite of opposition, but his fairness was generally admitted. He also wrote on economical subjects.

*SAVAGE, HENRY, D.D. (1604?-1672), born at Eldersfield, and educated at Balliol, of which he was elected a Fellow in 1628. In 1640 he travelled in France with Lord Sandys, and thereby shook off "his academic morosity and rusticity." On his return to Oxford, he submitted to the Parliamentary visitors; was made Rector of Sherborne, and succeeded Dr. Bradshaw as Master of Balliol in 1651, when he took his D.D. degree. At the Restoration he was appointed Chaplain to Charles II. In 1665 he married Mary, sister of Lord Sandys, by whom he had seven children. He was buried in Balliol Chapel. Besides his writings in Church defence, he compiled a history of Balliol College, which is of value, in spite of inaccuracies, as being the first attempt at a college history.

SCOTT, WILLIAM (1760-1834), eldest son of John Scott, of Stourbridge. Educated under the Rev. Noah Jones, of Walsall, and the Rev. Radcliffe Scholefield, of Birmingham. In conjunction with his brother John he conducted very successfully the cloth manufactory in Stourbridge, from which they retired in 1808. Married in 1795 Alicia Pynock, of Tewkesbury. He was a leader of the Presbyterian (now Unitarian) body in Stourbridge, and

zealous and generous in good works. He transcribed the Register of Baptisms from 1709, and also wrote the "*Records of the Congregation*" from 1662, and other local subjects. His chief work was the "*History of Stourbridge and its Vicinity*," published 1832.

*SEBRIGHT, SIR JOHN SAUNDERS (1767-1846), seventh baronet, of Besford, Worcestershire, and Beechwood, Herts. His mother was Sarah, daughter of Edward Knight, of Wolverley, and he came of a family settled in the county since the 14th century, of whom Edward Sebright had been High Sheriff in 1662, and created first baronet in 1626. Sir John Sebright sat in Parliament for Hertfordshire from 1807 till the end of the first reformed Parliament. He seconded the motion for leave to bring in the first Reform Bill, and supported the later ones. He refused to be considered a party man, but his views on free trade, game laws, and usury laws, were those of an advanced whig.

SEBRIGHT, WILLIAM (d. 1620), born at Blakeshall, Wolverley, the representative of a family seated there *temp.* Henry III. M.P. for Droitwich, 1572-81. He was Town Clerk of London, 1574, and about that time purchased Besford from the Harewells. He left an estate for Wolverley Grammar School, for repairing the Church and four bridges, and for the poor of Kidderminster, Bewdley, Ribbesford, Chaddesley, &c. He left no children, but was styled "the living father of the poor of Wolverley." The charity estate was chiefly situated in London, and has increased immensely of late through the expiration of the old leases. He bestowed Besford on his nephew Edward, who was made a baronet 1626.

*SEWARD, THOMAS (1708-1790), son of John Seward, of Badsey, was educated at Cambridge; M.A., 1734. Rector of Eyam, Derbyshire, and of Kingsley, Staffs.; obtained prebends in Lichfield and Salisbury Cathedrals, 1755. At Lichfield he made the acquaintance of Dr. Johnson, and is described by Boswell as a "genteel, well-bred dignified clergyman, who had lived much in the world." He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Hunter, headmaster of Lichfield Grammar school, and his daughter was ANNE SEWARD, the authoress. He edited "*Beaumont and Fletcher*."

*SHELDON, RALPH (1623-1684), born at Beoley, the son of William Sheldon. He formed a fine library at Weston, Warwickshire, collected curios, and was learned in the history and antiquities of his county. He suffered for king and faith during the Civil War, and at the Restoration was named by Charles II. as one of the contemplated Order of the Royal Oak. He was a man "of such remarkable integrity, charity, and hospitality as gained him the universal esteem of all the gentlemen of the county; insomuch that he usually went by the name of The Great Sheldon." His chief work was "*A Catalogue of the Nobility of England since the Norman Conquest.*"

*SHELTON, THOMAS (fl. 1612-1620), the first translator of "*Don Quixote*" into English, 1612. Possibly he is identical with Thomas Shelton, a Worcestershire gentleman who matriculated from Oriel College, Oxford.

*SHENSTONE, WILLIAM (1714-1763), born at Halesowen, son of Thomas Shenstone, by Ann, daughter of William Penn, of Harborough Hall, Hagley. Educated at Halesowen School and Pembroke College, Oxford. When 19, he wrote a mock heroic poem, "*The Diamond*"; in 1737 printed a small volume of "*Poems*"; in 1741 "*The Judgment of Hercules*"; 1742 "*The Schoolmistress*" (revised from his "*Poems*"). Robert Dodsley issued his "*Collection of Poems*" in five volumes, 1748-1758, and in 1764-9 sent to the press in 3 vols. his collected writings, letters, essays, &c. Shenstone's fame rests more on his taste in landscape gardening. In 1745 he took his estate, the Leasowes, into his own hands, and spent the rest of his life, and more of his money than was wise, in beautifying the grounds, until they were, says Dr. Johnson, "a place to be visited by travellers, and copied by designers." He is buried in Halesowen Churchyard.

SHEPPARD, JOHN GEORGE (1818-1869), Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford; B.A., 1839. Select Preacher, 1856-7; and author of *St. Paul at Athens* (Prize Poem), *Christian Citizenship*, *Thucydides*, *Fall of the Roman Empire and Rise of the New Nationalities*, and (in conjunction with Dr. Dawson Turner) *Aids to Classical Study*. Head Master of King Charles I. School, Kidderminster, 1851-69. Buried in St. John's Churchyard.

SHERIFF, ALEXANDER CLUNES (1816-1878), son of Alexander Sheriff, of Perdiswell Hall. An eminent iron-master. Chairman of Royal Porcelain Co., and of the Worcester Engine Works Co., a Director of the Metropolitan Railway, &c., and of the Russian Vyksounsky Iron Works Co. Twice Mayor of Worcester and M.P., 1865-78.

*SHERWOOD, MARY MARTHA (1775-1851), born at Stanford-on-Teme, the elder daughter of Dr. G. Butt, Vicar of Kidderminster and Rector of Stanford. In 1790 she went to the Abbey School at Reading. Published her first tale, "*The Traditions*," in 1794. Her father died in 1795, and the family went to live at Bridgnorth; here she wrote "*Margarita*" and "*Susan Gray*," printed in 1802. In 1803 she married her cousin, Captain Henry Sherwood, of the 53rd foot. Mrs. Sherwood went with her husband to India, and devoted herself to charitable work, especially for soldiers' orphans. "*Little Henry and his bearer*" was written in 1814, and has gone through a hundred editions including translations in French, German, Hindustani, Chinese, and Cingalese. She wrote over 95 stories chiefly for the young. The first part of "*The Fairchild Family*" appeared in 1818, and has gone through many editions. All her books were popular in America. 16 vols. of her "*Works*" were published at New York in 1855.

*SIDDONS, SARAH (1755-1831), born at Brecon, daughter of Roger Kemble, of Hereford, and his wife Sarah [Ward], of Leominster. Mr. Kemble was manager of a company of players who went on circuit in the western midlands between Coventry, Worcester, Droitwich, Bewdley, Stourbridge, Shrewsbury, Ludlow, and Brecon. Mrs. Kemble was a good sensible mother who brought up her children carefully, and taught her daughter singing and elocution. Her early education was imparted at Thornlea House, Worcester, by Mrs. Harris. At the age of eleven she made her first recorded Shakespearean appearance at Worcester in the *Tempest* as Ariel. A play-bill of *King Charles the First* at the Worcester "Theatre"—a stable in the backyard of the King's Head Inn, opposite the Town Hall—contains the line

"*Duke of Richmond*: Mr. Siddons."

To this William Siddons Sarah Kemble engaged herself when she was sixteen. Her parents refused their consent, and for two years she lived in retirement at Guy's Cliffe, Warwick, as companion

and reader to Lady Mary Greatheed. But on November 26th, 1773, William and Sarah were married at Trinity Church, Coventry, and resumed work on the Kemble circuit. She was for the first time announced as "Mrs. Siddons" on a Worcester play-bill, Dec. 13th, 1773. In 1774 she gained attention at Cheltenham, and was engaged by David Garrick to play at Drury Lane, London. Here her reception was cold, and then for five years she went to the country, and met with brilliant successes at Manchester, Bath, and Bristol. In 1782 she was re-engaged at Drury Lane, and achieved the triumphs which won for her the title of the "Incomparable Siddons." She retired from the stage in 1812. She is buried in Paddington Churchyard, and her bust by Chantrey is in Westminster Abbey. Her portrait, by Reynolds, as The Tragic Muse, was pronounced by Sir T. Lawrence as "indisputably the finest female portrait in the world." She was also painted by Romney, Gainsborough, Harlow, and Lawrence.

*SIDNEY, MARY, COUNTESS OF PEMBROKE (1561-1621), daughter of Sir Henry Sidney, K.G., President of the Marches of Wales, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, by Mary, daughter of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland. Lady Sidney's brothers were the Earls of Warwick and Leicester (of "*Kenilworth*") and Lord Guildford Dudley, husband of Lady Jane Grey, the nine days' Queen of England. Mary Sidney was born at Ticknell, Bewdley. Biographers have hitherto overlooked the fact that this distinguished lady belonged to Worcestershire, but the proof is indisputable. In Gloucestershire *Notes and Queries*, part xii., is some account of the Rev. Walter Sweeper who was buried at Stroud, June 9th, 1636. He published a discourse on Proverbs xii., 16, with a preface in which he says: "I intended to dedicate this to your truly noble sister, the late deceased Countesse of Pembrock, in token of my thankfulness for her continuall favours shewed ever since she and my Lord, her husband, placed me in Bewdley, where she first drew her happie breath; which place of her birth is styled by an ancient Poet, *Delitium rerum bellus locus.*" The Chapel and Bridgewardens' Accounts (*History of Bewdley*, p. xii.) show (1596) payments to the Ringers at the entry of Lord Pembroke ixth., and "for things given to the Countess by the townswomen, £X. 15." Also "1597, the 3rd Aprill, Mr. Sweeper's wages the first payment £1." George Southall, the previous Curate, had been inducted to

the Rectory of Ribbesford, 19th January, 1597. In 1598 the "townswomen" made a further gift to the lady whom they had seen grow up from childhood of a sugar loaf, two boxes of comfits, and four boxes of marmalade. Her only brother, Sir Philip Sidney, was about six years of age when his father came to live at Bewdley and Ludlow, and he was her constant companion in childhood. Mary Sidney was carefully educated, acquiring a knowledge of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. Her last surviving sister Ambrosia died at Ludlow in 1575, and then Queen Elizabeth invited her to reside in the Royal household. In 1577 she was married to Henry Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. In 1580 her brother Philip stayed for some months at Wilton, and at his sister's suggestion began his *Arcadia*, printed in 1590. Lady Pembroke was a generous patron of poets and men of letters. Spenser dedicated to her his "*Ruines of Time*," and in "*Colin Clout's Come Home Again*" describes her under the name of "Urania, sister unto Astrofell," as "the ornament of womankind." Fraunce, Daniel, and Breton dedicated their works to her. Moffat, Nashe, Harvey, Donne, Ben Jonson, and John Taylor were other *protégés*. Her eldest son William was a great friend and patron of William Shakespeare, and to him Shakespeare's *Sonnets* were dedicated. The Countess herself holds no mean place in the literature of her age. She wrote a "*Version of the Psalms*," the poem of "*Antonius*," and a "*Discourse of Life and Death*," translated from the French of Philip Morney. In 1615 James I. granted her for life the Royal manor of Houghton Conquest. She died at Crosby Hall, London, and is buried beside her husband in Salisbury Cathedral. Her epitaph as "Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother," is universally known.

SILVESTER OF EVESHAM (d. 1218). Consecrated as Bishop of Worcester at Perugia, 1216. Re-dedicated the Cathedral in honour of St. Mary, St. Peter, St. Oswald, and St. Wulstan. King Henry III. was present at the ceremony.

SIMCOX, WILLIAM HENRY (1841-1889), son of George Price Simcox, of Kidderminster. Educated at King Charles I. School under Dr. Sheppard. Scholar of Balliol, 1860; First-class *Lit. Hum.*, 1864. Craven Scholar; Gaisford Greek Prose Prize; Theological Scholar and English Essay; Arnold Historical Essay. Fellow of Queen's College, 1864-70. Rector of Weyhill, Hants, 1869-85, and of Harlaxton, Lincs., 1885-87. He wrote "*Beginnings*

of the Christian Church," 1881, and edited "*The Oration of Demosthenes and Æschines on the Crown*," 1872, and "*Tacitus' Histories*," 1875. His elder brother, GEORGE AUGUSTUS SIMCOX, was also educated at Kidderminster School, and had a brilliant career at Oxford. Scholar of Corpus Christi, 1858; First Class Moderations, 1860; Ireland University Scholar, 1861; Craven Scholar, 1862; Fellow of Queen's, and Latin Essay Prize, 1864. His chief publication was a "*History of Latin Literature*," 2 vols., 1883. He fell from a cliff on the Giants' Causeway when on a tour in Ireland, and his body was never found.

SIMON (d. 1151), Chaplain to Queen Adeliza. Bishop of Worcester, 1125. During the Civil War in 1139 King Stephen was welcomed by the Citizens. The City was burnt soon after by the troops of the Empress Maud, but the Cathedral was spared. Bishop Simon consecrated the Priory of Llantony and St. Augustine's Monastery at Bristol. The interior of the Chapter-house was rebuilt, and two western bays were added to the nave.

*SKEY, FREDERIC CARPENTER (1798-1879), born at Upton-on-Severn, second son of George Skey, a Russian merchant. Studied under Dr. Abernethy, and became Lecturer on Anatomy at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 1843-65. F.R.S., 1837. Professor of Human Anatomy, and afterwards President of the Royal College of Surgeons. For his able services as Chairman of the Committee on contagious diseases he was made C.B. He wrote "*Operative Surgery*," 1851, and "*Hysteria*," 1867.

*SKINNER, ROBERT (1591-1670), Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, 1613. Bishop of Bristol, 1636-41; of Oxford, 1641-63; and of Worcester, 1663-70. Imprisoned in the Tower, 1641.

SLEATH, ROBERT (d. 1805), was known as "the man who stopped the King," because he refused to allow George III. to pass his turnpike gate without paying toll, when the King was on his way to visit Bishop Hurd at Hartlebury. At his death the following lines appeared in the *Annual Register* :—

"On Wednesday last old Robert Sleath
Passed through the turnpike gate of death;
To him would Death no toll abate,
Who stopped the King at Worcester gate."

*SMITH, EDMUND (1672-1710), born either at Hanley Castle or Tenbury, son of Edmund Neale, a London merchant, by Margaret daughter of Sir Nicholas Lechmere. The boy was left an orphan, and was adopted by an uncle, Mathew Smith. Educated at Westminster and Christchurch. Wrote excellent Latin verses, but was expelled in 1705 for riotous conduct. Went to London, and was helped by Addison. In 1707 his tragedy of "*Phædrus and Hippolitus*" was acted at the Haymarket Theatre, but met with more favour when printed than it received on the stage. His elegy on John Philips (1708) is in Dr. Johnson's opinion "among the best elegies which our language can show." Buried at Hartham.

*SMITH, MILES (d. 1624), son of a flechier, born at Hereford. Corpus Christi and Brasenose Colleges, Oxford. D.D., 1594. A great Latin and Greek scholar, and unsurpassed in Hebrew. Rector of Hartlebury, 1589-1624, and of Upton-on-Severn, 1604-24. One of the leading translators of our Authorised Version of the Bible, to which he also wrote the Preface. Bishop of Gloucester, 1612-24. Author of an *Assize Sermon* preached at Worcester, and editor of *Bishop Babington's Works*.

*SMITH, RICHARD (1500-1563), born in Worcestershire. Merton College, Oxford; B.A., 1527. Registrar of the University, 1532; first Regius Professor of Divinity, and D.D., 1536. Master of Whittington College, London, 1537. One of the divines selected to write "*The Institution of a Christian Man*"; Rector of St. Dunstan's-in-the-East; Rector of Cuxham, Oxfordshire; and Principal of St. Alban Hall. In 1547, at St. Paul's Cross, he declared that the authority of the Bishop of Rome had been justly abolished in this realm. In 1549 had a public disputation with Peter Martyr at Oxford, and was imprisoned. When released, fled abroad and was appointed Professor of Divinity in Louvain University, 1549. Queen Mary restored to him his professorship at Oxford, and made him her Chaplain and Canon of Christchurch. He was witness against Craumer, and disputed with Ridley and Latimer at Oxford, 1554. Before these Bishops were burnt Smith preached the sermon. Under Elizabeth he was deprived of his preferments, and became Professor and Chancellor of the new University of Douai, 1562. He wrote more than 20 books, chiefly controversial theology.



MILES SMITH, D.D.,

Rector of Hartlebury, 1589-1624 :

Bishop of Gloucester, 1612-1624.

One of the Translators of the Bible, to which he also wrote
the Preface, 1611.



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JOHN SOMERS (1651-1716)
Lord Chancellor of England, 1697-1700.
Born at Worcester.

*SMITH, SAMUEL (1584-1662?), son of William Smith, Vicar of Dudley. St. Mary Hall, Oxford. Vicar of Prittlewell, Essex. Curate of Cound and Cressage, 1648. Became a Presbyterian preacher, and an Assistant to the Commissioners for the ejection of "scandalous ministers." At the Restoration he was deprived of his benefice. His religious works were popular. "*The Great Assize*" and "*A Fold of Christ's Sheep*" each went through 40 editions.

*SMITH, WILLIAM (1711-1787), born at Worcester, his father being rector of All Saints. He was educated at Queen Elizabeth's School and at New College, Oxford. M.A., 1737; D.D. and Dean of Chester, 1758. He spoke Latin fluently, and was an excellent Greek and Hebrew scholar. He made many translations, much thought of in their day, but is best known by his translation of "*Longinus on the Sublime*." He also published *Sermons*, and after his death his *Poems* appeared.

*SNELL, HANNAH (1723-1792), born in Friar Street, Worcester; in 1745 enlisted in the name of John Gray, and served both as soldier and sailor for five years. She was present at the siege of Pondicherry, and was wounded, but her sex was undiscovered until she made oath thereof before the Lord Mayor of London in 1750. The King granted her a pension of 1/- per day for life. She married three times, and died in Bedlam. A chap-book history of her adventures was printed in 1750.

SOILLI, HENRY DE (d. 1195), Prior of Bermondsey; Abbot of Glastonbury; Bishop of Worcester (1193-95).

*SOMERS, JOHN (1651-1716), born at Whiteladies, in the parish of Claines, son of John Somers, an attorney, by Catherine, youngest daughter of John Severne, of Powick. Educated at King's School, and Trinity College, Oxford; Middle Temple, 1669; called to the bar, 1676; bencher, 1689. Among his patrons and friends were Sir Francis Winnington, Solicitor-General, 1675-9, Charles Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord William Russell, and Algernon Sidney. Somers was an earnest student of English law, and appeared as Junior Counsel for the Seven Bishops in the famous trial, June, 1688. His powerful appeal to the jury virtually decided the case. As M.P. for Worcester, 1689, he took the lead in the debates which settled the new relations of the monarchy, and

presided over the Committee which drew up the "Declaration of Rights." Solicitor-General, and Knight, 1689. He conducted the prosecution of Lord Preston; and as Attorney-General, 1692, he prosecuted Lord Mohun for murder. In 1693 Somers was made a Privy Counsellor and Lord Keeper of the Great Seal. In 1697 he became Lord Chancellor of England, and was created Baron Sommers of Evesham, receiving grants of the royal manors of Ryegate and Howlegh, Surrey, and a pension of £2,100. He encouraged literature and art, promoted Bishop Burnet's Scheme, now known as Queen Anne's Bounty, granted a pension to Addison, and gave great help to the antiquaries, Rymer and Madox. Swift's "*Tale of a Tub*" was dedicated to him (1704). In 1699 he was elected President of the Royal Society. In 1694 he supported the King in his refusal to renew the Licensing Act, thus securing the "liberty of the press." In 1695 he was one of the lords justices who formed the Council of Regency while the King was leading his army abroad. His favour with the King led to loss of popularity in 1698; and in 1700 Somers surrendered the great seal. In 1701 he was impeached before the House of Lords but acquitted. In the early part of Queen Anne's reign Somers was the head of the Whig Junto while the Tories were in power, but from 1708-10 he was President of the Council. Under George I. he accepted a place in the cabinet without office, was voted a pension of £2,000, and appointed Custos Rotulorum of Worcestershire and Commissioner of Coronation Claims, 1714. His health was shattered, and he died 26th April, 1716, at North Mimms, Hertfordshire. He was unmarried, and his title became extinct. His library went to Sir William Jekyll, his brother-in-law; from it were derived the "*Somers' Tracts*," 16 vols. 4to, London, 1809-13. His MSS. came to the Hon. C. Yorke, and were mostly burnt in a fire, 1752. Portraits are in the National Portrait Gallery and at the Middle Temple. Kneller's went to Lord Hardwicke and the Kit-Cat to Mr. Baker, of Bayfordbury. Mary Somers, his elder sister, married Charles Cocks, M.P. for Worcester, 1659, whose grandson, Sir Charles Cocks, Bart., was created 17th May, 1784, Baron Somers of Evesham. Elizabeth married Sir Joseph Jekyll, Master of the Rolls.

STAFFORD, SIR HUMPHREY (d. 1450), son of Sir Humphrey Stafford, of Grafton. He and his brother William were slain by the rebels under Jack Cade. They figure as characters in

Shakespeare's *Henry VI.*, part ii. Sir Humphrey married Eleanor, daughter of Sir Thomas Aylesbury, of Blatherwick, Northants, and is buried at Bromsgrove.

STEYNOR, ROBERT (fl. 1690), sank two salt pits upon his own freehold land at Droitwich, 1690. After various expensive suits in Chancery it was finally decided that he had the right to sink the pits in spite of King John's grant of the town and salt-works. The monopoly being thus broken up, the salt trade rapidly extended, and the price of salt was reduced from 2/- per bushel to fourpence. Owing to his lawsuits, Steynor, who had originally an estate of £1000 a year, was obliged to accept a pension of 17s. a week from the parishes of St. Andrew and St. Nicholas, Droitwich. [See LANE, SIR RICHARD].

*STILLINGFLEET, EDWARD (1635-1699), a Dorset man. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, 1653. Dean of St. Paul's, 1675; Bishop of Worcester, 1689. He was a popular preacher, a theologian of latitudinarian views, and a scholar, whose "*Origines Britanniae*" still is held for a sound book. He did much work for William III., but he was a tolerant man, and met the dissenters in his diocese more by paper controversies than by any other means. His "*Works*" were edited by Bentley in 1710. The great master of Trinity, Richard Bentley, was his Chaplain, and he appointed him Rector of Hartlebury. He planted the lime avenue at the Castle. His son James and his grandson Edward (q.v.) became Rectors of Hartlebury. His great-grandson JAMES STILLINGFLEET (1729-1817) was an eminent Hebrew scholar. Fellow of Wadham, and afterwards of Merton College, Oxford. Rector of St. Martin's and of St. John's, Worcester, and also of Knightwick and Doddenham. Prebendary of Worcester for 45 years. Died at Malvern; buried in the Cathedral. Published several *Sermons*.

*STREET, SIR THOMAS (1626-1696), son of George Street, of Worcester. Went to Oxford, but left without a degree. Inner Temple, 1646; bencher, 1669. From 1658-80 he was M.P. for Worcester, in spite of an early effort to unseat him on the grounds that he used profane language and had borne arms for the King. He was also Sub-secretary and Counsel to the Dean and Chapter. Justice for South Wales in 1677, a Serjeant-at-law and King's

Serjeant. In 1681 he was raised to the Exchequer bench and knighted, and was one of the Judges of the Rye House Plot in 1683. In 1681 he was moved to the Court of Common Pleas, and his patent was renewed by James II., but under William III. he retired, and went back to Worcester. Buried in the South Cloister of the Cathedral; his monument is in the north transept. His wife was Penelope, daughter of Sir Rowland Berkeley, of Cotheridge (q.v.), by whom he had one daughter.

*STRICKLAND, HUGH EDWIN (1811-1853), son of H. E. Strickland, of Apperley, Glos., by Mary, daughter of Edmund Cartwright, D.D., inventor of the power loom; born at Righton, Yorks. Collected fossils when a boy and invented wind gauge. Educated at Laleham School under the great Dr. Arnold; and afterwards at Oriel College, Oxford, where he attended Buckland's lectures on geology. B.A., 1832. His parents now resided at Cracombe House, Evesham, and his vacations were spent in the railway cuttings then being begun. He had a talent for rapidly grasping the geological features of a district, and joined with E Lees (q.v.) in making the first geological map of Worcestershire for Sir Charles Hastings' (q.v.) "*Illustrations*," 1834. In 1835 Hastings introduced him to Sir Roderick Murchison, whom he assisted with the geological ordnance map. Murchison came to Evesham with W. J. Hamilton, Secretary of the Geological Society (1832-54), and this introduction led to a joint scientific tour through the Levant, described in Hamilton's "*Researches in Asia Minor, Pontus, and Armenia*," 1842. The results were given by Strickland in six papers read before the Geological Society. Later he resided at Apperley Green, near Worcester, and in conjunction with Murchison worked out the New Red Sandstone formation of Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, and Warwickshire. Deputy Reader in Geology at Oxford, 1849. F.R.S., 1852. Killed while examining a railway cutting between Retford and Gainsborough. Married Catherine, daughter of Sir William Jardine. For list of his local papers see Mills' "*Bibliography*," pp. 159-168; and "*Memoirs*" by Sir W. Jardine, 1858.

STURGE, CHARLES (1802-1888), son of Joseph Sturge, of Elverton, Gloucestershire, and younger brother of Joseph Sturge, the eminent Quaker philanthropist, and Alderman, of Birmingham. He resided for many years as a cornfactor at Wribbenhall and

Edgbaston, and persuaded John Bright to stand for Birmingham in 1858. He was one of the guests on the first train which ran between Manchester and Liverpool when Huskisson (q.v.) was killed. The Duke of Wellington was on the same car, an open one; and being then unpopular on account of the corn laws, was assailed with stones and mud by an angry mob. Sturge and other men crowded in front of the ladies on the car to protect them and their gala dresses. Joseph and Charles Sturge went on an embassy of peace to the Tsar Nicholas before the Crimean War, and were kindly received. On their return, Queen Victoria gave them an audience to hear about their mission. When C. Sturge was asked whether, as a Quaker, he minded kissing the Queen's hand, he replied that she was a comely young woman.

*SWADLIN, THOMAS (1600-1670), born in Worcestershire. B.A., St. John's College, Oxford, 1619; D.D., 1646. Minister of St. Botolph's, Aldgate, where he gained celebrity as a preacher; but as a friend of Bishop Laud he suffered persecution, and was imprisoned in Newgate. When released he retired to Oxford. At the Restoration he again received preferment, and in 1664 became Rector of All Saints, Stamford, where he died and was buried. He published many religious and Royalist books.

*SYMONDS, WILLIAM SAMUEL (1818-1887), son of William Symonds, of Elsdon Hall, Herefordshire. Educated at Cheltenham and Christ's College, Cambridge. B.A., 1842. Curate of Welland, and afterwards Rector of Pendock. A keen student of local geology, and published many papers from 1855 onwards. [See *Bibliography of Worcestershire*, II., pp. 169-203]. His chief works were "*Old Stones*," 1855, 2nd ed., 1880; "*Stones of the Valley*," 1857; "*Old Bones*," 1860, 2nd ed., 1864; "*Records of the Rocks*," 1872; "*The Severn Straits*," 1884. He also wrote two historical novels which have passed through several editions, viz., "*Malvern Chase*" (the Wars of the Roses), and "*Hanley Castle*" (the Parliamentary Wars). He was buried at Pendock. His son Powell, 14th Regiment, served in the last Maori War where he was wounded. Henry Francis was Vice-Consul of the Friendly Islands and Deputy Commissioner of The Western Pacific. His daughter Hyacinth married (1) Sir William Jardine, Bart., and (2) Sir Joseph Hooker, O.M., K.C.S.I., F.R.S.

TALBOT, SIR GILBERT, K.G. (d. 1516), third son of John, second Earl of Shrewsbury, by Elizabeth, daughter of James Butler, Earl of Ormond. Commanded the right wing of the Earl of Richmond's army at Bosworth, 1485, and was rewarded with the manor of Grafton and other lands in Worcestershire forfeited by the attainder of Humphrey Stafford. Was one of the commanders at the battle of Stoke, 1487. Steward of Feckenham Park, 1493. K.G. and Governor of Calais, 1495. Buried at Whitchurch in Shropshire. On the death of Edward, eighth Earl of Shrewsbury, 1618, the Earldom came to a descendent of this Sir Gilbert. CHARLES, twelfth Earl and only Duke of Shrewsbury (1660-1718), supported William of Orange. Lord Lieutenant of Worcestershire, 1690. Principal Secretary of State, Duke, and K.G., 1694. As Treasurer, Lord Justice, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland at the death of Queen Anne he was chiefly instrumental in securing the peaceable Hanoverian succession.

*TALBOT, WILLIAM (1659?-1730). Bishop of Durham, 1721-30; was Dean of Worcester, 1691-1715, and Bishop of Oxford, 1699-1715. Erected the external spires of the Cathedral in 1712. His eldest son CHARLES was Lord Chancellor, 1733-37, and was created Lord Talbot.

TANGYE, JOSEPH (1826-1902), son of Joseph Tangye, of Camborne, Cornwall. Developed great mechanical ability, and went to Birmingham in 1855, where he started, in conjunction with his brothers, the well-known Cornwall Works, which developed many patented inventions, especially gas-engines. They also set up Cleopatra's needle on the Thames Embankment. In 1873 he purchased the old Ticknell Palace at Bewdley from the Crown. His study was fitted up with a lathe worked by electricity, and here he spent several hours daily in working out new mechanical inventions. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and was encouraged in his early efforts by Joseph and Charles Sturge (q.v.).

*TATWIN (d. 734), a monk of Bredon, became Archbishop of Canterbury, 731. Successfully maintained the supremacy of Canterbury over York, and received as metropolitan the pallium from Pope Gregory III. Wrote *Aenigmata* in Latin hexameters, and other poems.

*TAYLOR, ISAAC (1730-1807), born in the parish of St. Michael in Bedwardine, Worcester, son of William and Ann Taylor. Helped his father as brassfounder, silversmith, and engraver. Engraved in 1747 Triumphal Arch to commemorate the return of Mr. Tracy as M.P. for Worcester. Left his home for London in 1752, and executed plates for "*Gentleman's Magazine*" with Thomas Jeffreys. Illustrated Owen's "*Dictionary*" and Tooke's "*Pantheon*," "*The Fool of Quality*," "*Sir Charles Grandison*," Chambers' "*Cyclopædia*," &c. Bewick says: "Not many plates have been superior to these." Among Taylor's personal friends were Bartolozzi, Goldsmith, Garrick, Smith, and Fuseli. His wife was Sarah H. Jeffreys, by whom he had several distinguished children.

His brother JAMES TAYLOR (1745-1797), also born in Worcester, attained distinction as a china-painter and magazine-illustrator in London. There were five artists in this family, engravers.

This family is referred to in Sir Francis Galton's "*Hereditary Genius*." The second ISAAC TAYLOR (1759-1829) was an engraver and nonconformist pastor at Ongar, whose daughters Anne and Jane were writers of "*Hymns for Infant minds*," including "*Twinkle, twinkle, little star*" and "*My Mother*." The third ISAAC (1787-1865) was the author of "*The Natural History of Enthusiasm*." The fourth ISAAC was Canon of York, best known by his "*Words and Places*," the standard work on the origin of place-names.

TEMPLE, SIR RICHARD (1828-1902), son of Richard Temple, of The Nash, Kempsey. Educated at Rugby and at Haileybury. Entered Indian Civil Service, 1847. Was Resident at Court of Nizam of the Deccan at Hyderabad; Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, and Secretary to the Order of the Star of India; Financial Member, 1868-74; Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, 1874-7; Governor of Bombay, 1877-80; thanked by Governor-General in Council for services rendered during Afghan Wars, 1878-80. During the famine in Bengal (1874) he organised the relief operations with immense energy and skill. M.P. for Evesham, 1885-92; Vice-Chairman of London School Board, 1885-88. M.P. for Kingston, 1892-95. C.S.I., 1867; K.C.S.I., 1868; G.C.S.I. and C.I.E., 1879; Hon. D.C.L., Oxford, 1880; Hon. LL.D., Camb., 1883. Created a Baronet, 1876. Married (1) Charlotte F. Martindale, 1849, and (2) Mary Augusta Lindsay. Author of "*Men and Events of my time in India*." His son Sir Richard, second Bart., has had a distinguished military, diplomatic, and literary career.

*THACKWELL, SIR JOSEPH (1781-1859), fourth son of John Thackwell, of Birtsmorton Court. Cornet 15th Light Dragoons, 1800; Captain, 1807. Was in the retreat to Corunna, 1808. Fought at Vittoria and the Pyrenees, 1813. Had two horses shot under him and lost his left arm at Waterloo, and was promoted Major on that day. Lieut.-Colonel, 1817, and commanded his regiment for 12 years. Went to India, 1830, in command of 3rd Light Dragoons; K.C.B., 1839. Served under Sir Hugh Gough in first and second Sikh wars. Received the thanks of Parliament for the third time, and G.C.B., 1849. In 1854 he was appointed Inspector-General of Cavalry and Lieut.-General. Died at Aghada Hall, Co. Cork.

His son OSBERT DABITOT THACKWELL (1837-1858), Lieutenant, 1856, was killed at Lucknow.

THEULF (d. 1125), Canon of Bayeux and Chaplain to Adeliza, Queen of Henry I. Bishop of Worcester, 1115-25. Assisted by Bishops from Wales and Ireland in the consecration of Tewkesbury Abbey Church.

*THOMAS, WILLIAM (1613-1689). Jesus College, Oxford; M.A., 1635. Bishop of Worcester, was translated from St. David's in 1683. Dean of Worcester, 1665. Rector of Hampton Lovett, 1670. Reformed the Cathedral services. He was known for his hospitality and charity, and entertained James II., but refused to distribute the Declaration of Indulgence among his clergy. He also refused to take the oaths to William III., but died before he was deprived, and was buried in the south cloister.

*THOMAS, WILLIAM (1670-1738), grandson of Bishop Thomas (q.v.) and of William Bagnall, who provided a horse ready saddled for Charles II. after the battle of Worcester. Educated at Westminster and at Trinity College, Cambridge. D.D., 1729. Rector of St. Nicholas, Worcester, 1723. Published "*Antiquitates Prioratus Majoris Malverne*," 1725; "*Dugdale's Warwickshire*," 1730; "*Survey of the Cathedral Church of Worcester*," 1736. He collected materials for a history of Worcestershire, for which Dr. Nash owned himself indebted. Much of the painted glass which he described has since perished.

*THORESBY, JOHN (d. 1373). A trusted diplomatist of Edward III. Bishop of St. David's, 1347; and of Worcester, 1349. Chancellor, 1349-56. Archbishop of York, 1351. Settled the dispute as to precedence of the two Archbishops which had lasted for 200 years.

*THORNBOROUGH, JOHN (1551-1641). Magdalen College, Oxford. Bishop of Limerick, 1593; of Bristol, 1603: and of Worcester, 1616. The usurpation of the Crown in the presentation to all the Cathedral dignities led to abuses which the Bishop was unable to remedy. Puritan Lectureships, founded in the towns, also caused him trouble. He studied alchemy, and devised for himself a fantastic epitaph.

*THROCKMORTON, or THROGMORTON, SIR JOHN (d. 1445), son of Thomas Throgmorton, of Fladbury, and ancestor of Francis (q.v.). He became a treasury clerk, and was given lands in Fladbury. In 1417-8, he attended the Earl of Warwick at Caen, and in 1431 was appointed one of the Earl's attorneys. He was M.P. for Worcestershire in 1414, 1420, 1422, and 1432. In 1439 he was appointed one of Warwick's executors, joint custodian of his castles and estates during his son's minority. At his death he was Under-Treasurer of England. His wife was a coheirress of Sir Guy Spiney, of Coughton, Warwickshire, whereby the family acquired its Warwickshire property.

*THROCKMORTON, FRANCIS (1554-1584), son of Sir John Throckmorton, of Feckenham, Worcestershire. After studying at the Inner Temple, he went on a foreign tour, during which he visited all the chief English Roman Catholic exiles, and thus learnt the various plans for restoring Romanism in England. In 1583 he settled at Paul's Wharf, in London, to organize correspondence between the Queen of Scots and her friends, including Mendoza, the Spanish Ambassador, but he was arrested the same year. Incriminating papers were found at his house, and he was racked to force a confession. In 1584, on his trial at the Guildhall, he revoked his confession, and was sentenced to death. Time was allowed him to make another confession, which also he recanted on the scaffold.

TILHERE (d. 781). Abbot of Berkeley. Bishop of Worcester, 778. In 780 made a great feast for King Offa at Fladbury where the King presented to the Church of Worcester a very choice Bible with golden clasps.

*TINDAL, WILLIAM (1756-1804), son of Captain James Tindal and grandson of Nicholas, the translator and continuator of Rapin's "History." Born at Chelmsford. Chorister at Oxford. M.A. and Fellow of Trinity College, 1778. Rector of Kingston, Worcestershire, 1792. In 1794 he published "*The History and Antiquities of the Abbey and Borough of Evesham*," 4to. He was also Chaplain of the Tower of London. He was of a pensive, melancholy disposition, and committed suicide.

*TOMBES, JOHN (1603-1676), born at Bewdley, and educated at the Grammar School. Entered Magdalen Hall, Oxford, at the early age of 15, and was chosen public catechetical lecturer when only 21. M.A., 1624. Vicar of Leominster. In 1641 he fled to Bristol, and was appointed to All Saints by General Fiennes, the Parliamentary Governor. When Bristol was taken by the Royalists, Tombes escaped to London, where he became Minister of Fenchurch. His scruples as to Infant Baptism lost him the good will of his people, and he was deprived of his stipend. He was then chosen preacher of the Temple, but after four years was dismissed for publishing his first treatise on Infant Baptism. He then returned to Bewdley, and was chosen Minister of St. Anne's Chapel. His love of argument followed him here, and on January 7th, 1649, he had a famous dispute in the Chapel with Richard Baxter, of Kidderminster. The Church was crowded with hearers from the Universities and distant places, and from 9 a.m. till 5 p.m. the arguments were continued in turn. A quart of sack was given to Mr. Tombes and a quart to "another minister." Also 5s. was spent "for mending the seats and other worke done in the Chapell at the dispute." The "*Arguments*" were published in a small 4to vol. of 415 pages, small print, which in 1656 had reached its *fourth* edition. Tombes in 1649 was presented to the Parsonage of Ross; and this he resigned upon having the mastership of the Hospital at Ledbury. He soon alienated the people, and returned to Leominster. In 1653 he was appointed to be one of the "Triers" of ministers. After the Restoration he married a rich widow, and went to reside at Salisbury, where he conformed to the Church as a lay-communicant, but would not again accept any benefice.

*TOY, JOHN (1611-1663), born in Worcester, the son of John Toy. Educated at Pembroke, Oxford; M.A., 1634. Chaplain to the Bishop of Hereford. Headmaster of the Worcester Free School;

and thence transferred to the King's School, 1643. He held that office, together with the living of Stoke Prior, until his death, when he was buried in the Cathedral. He wrote "*Worcester's Elegie and Eulogie*," 1638, a poem describing the plague which raged in the City in 1637-8.

"A sweeping plague, which from a flowing state
Brought Wor'ster to the lowest ebbe of fate."

He also wrote "*Quisquiliæ Poeticæ*," 1662. The Toy or Toye family were long settled at Kidderminster.

*TRAPP, JOHN (1601-1669), son of Nicholas Trapp, of Kempsey, born at Croome Dabitot, and educated as king's scholar at Worcester under Mr. Bright. Christ Church, Oxford; M.A., 1624. Headmaster of Stratford-on-Avon School. He was presented to the Rectory of Weston-on-Avon, 1636; and, as he sided with Parliament during the war, was given that of Welford in Gloucestershire, 1646. This he held until, at the Restoration, Dr. Brown, the ejected Royalist, was reinstated. He therefore retired to Weston, where he died. He was esteemed a great preacher and scholar, and wrote many commentaries on the Bible. [See Wood's *Athenæ*, vol. iii. p. 843].

*TURNER, RICHARD (1724-1791), son of Thomas Turner, of Great Webley, Worcestershire. Vicar of Elmley Castle and Rector of Little Comberton, 1754. Honorary LL.D. of Glasgow, 1785. Author of educational books. Buried at Norton-juxta-Kempsey. Married Sarah Greene, of Burford, Salop. His son RICHARD TURNER (1753-1788) in 1778 published "*An Heretical History collected from the original authors*," a volume dealing with the heresies of the early Church.

*TURNER, THOMAS (1749-1809), another son of Richard Turner, LL.D. (q.v.), was connected with the Worcester China Works, and thoroughly mastered all the processes of manufacture. He married Dorothy Gallimore, whose father had pottery works at Caughley, Salop, to which Turner succeeded, and which he enlarged and improved, introducing Parisian workmen and patterns, including the "willow pattern." He was a Freeman of Worcester, Much Wenlock, and Bridgnorth.

*UNDERHILL, EDWARD (fl. 1539-1561), came of a "worshipful house of Worcestershire." His grandfather, a Wolverhampton man, had two sons of whom the younger, Thomas, married Anne, daughter of Robert Winter, of Huddington. In 1539 Edward was made a gentleman pensioner by Henry VIII., and served as man-at-arms in Hainault and France. Under Edward VI. he earned the nickname of "hot gospeller" by his zeal in hunting out papists, and in rebuking worldlings and gamesters. In 1549 he was made Controller of the Ordnance at Boulogne. He supported Bishop Hooper and Lady Jane Grey, and was imprisoned for a lampoon on Queen Mary, but his release was effected by the influence of his kinsman, John Throckmorton. He defended the Queen in Wyatt's rebellion, but had not changed his convictions, and found it necessary to wall up his books during the ensuing persecution. There is no trace of him after 1562, but he left twelve children by his wife, the daughter of a London merchant.

*URSE D'ABITOT (fl. 1086), a Norman on whom William the Conqueror bestowed 40 hides in Worcestershire, and appointed him Sheriff of the County and Constable of the Castle. He found pretences for plundering the monasteries. When he encroached on the Cathedral bounds to enlarge the Castle moat he was vigorously opposed by Archbishop Aldred (q.v.). On the other hand he assisted in the foundation of a hermitage at Great Malvern.

*VAUGHAN, ROBERT ALFRED (1823-1857), eldest son of Robert Vaughan, Congregational Pastor at Worcester, 1819-25, and afterwards President of the Lancashire Independent College, Manchester, and Editor of the "*British Quarterly*," 1845-65. B.A., London, 1842. Studied at Halle. Congregational Minister at Bath, and afterwards at Birmingham. Published *Poems*, 1844, and "*Hours with the Mystics*," 1856.

VELLERS, ROBERT (1743-1815), born at Worcester, where he acquired a fortune as silk mercer. Bequeathed £6000 to the Worcester Infirmary, and money for the poor of St. Michael in Bedwardine. Buried in the Cloister Green.

*VERNON, THOMAS (1654-1721), eldest son of Richard Vernon, of Hanbury, and grandson of Edward who purchased the manor from the Leightons. Called at the Middle Temple, 1679. Practised in the Court of Chancery for 40 years, and was reputed the ablest

man in his profession. He resided in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and made much money by the law. About 1710 he rebuilt Hanbury Hall, and added to the family estate. His "*Reports of Cases*" were printed by order of the Court of Chancery in 2 vols., folio, 1726, 1728; and another edition, 2 vols., 8 vo., was edited by Mr. Rathby in 1806, 1807. Mr. Vernon married, 1679, Mary, daughter of Sir Anthony Keck, but had no children. His memory is perpetuated by a large marble monument with a recumbent effigy in the Vernon Chapel of Hanbury Church. He left the manor to Bowater Vernon, son of his cousin William Vernon, of Caldwell, Kidderminster, whose maternal grandfather the 'guileless' Rev. Samuel Bowater is buried in Astley Church with a rhyming epitaph by the Sir Harry Coningsby commemorated by the *Lithologema* in Areley Churchyard.

WADLEY, THOMAS PROCTER (1826-1895), second son of William Wadley, of Bidford, by his wife Mary Procter, of Temple Grafton. Scholar of Queen's College, Cambridge; B.A., 1851; M.A., 1857; Ordained in 1853 to Curacy of Chillington, Somerset. After other Curacies, including Cleeve Prior and the Littletons, he was presented to the Rectory of Naunton Beauchamp, 1874. His first hobby was Botany; but later on his studies were concerned with the Genealogy and local history of Worcestershire and Gloucestershire. His chief work was "*Notes or Abstracts of the Wills in The Great Orphan Book and Book of Wills in the Council House at Bristol*," 1886. This covers the period 1381-1595, and contains particulars of 448 Wills. In the "*Genealogist*" (1882 onwards) he printed the Worcester Marriage Licences, with Notes, from 1660. Another most useful work carried out by him in conjunction with Mr. John Amphlett, of Clent, was the sorting of the huge bundle of Transcripts at Edgar Tower, Worcester, for the period 1600-1700, and the placing of those for each parish in a bundle of its own. The list of transcripts for each year appears in the "*Digest of the Parish Registers*," 1899. Mr. Wadley was a frequent contributor to "*Notes and Queries*," the "*Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*," and the "*Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society*." At the time of his death he was engaged on a Lexicon of Mediæval Latin terms. He was something of a poet, and collected historical prints connected with the life of Shakespeare. [See memoir in the "Index Library," part 61, for September, 1895].

WAKEFIELD, HENRY (d. 1394), Treasurer of England. Bishop of Worcester, 1375-94. Issued orders in 1387 that no one suspected of Lollardy should be allowed to preach, especially Ashton, Hereford, Perney, Parker, and R. Swynderby. Settled a controversy with the Prior of Worcester, who had assumed the right to use mitre, ring, and pastoral staff; the matter ended in a compromise.

*WAKEMAN or WICHE, JOHN (d. 1549), son of William Wakeman, of Drayton, Worcestershire. Benedictine monk. B.D., Oxford, 1511. Elected Abbot of Tewkesbury, 1534. In July, 1535, King Henry VIII. and Thomas Cromwell were staying at the Abbey. In 1539 he surrendered the monastery and received an annuity of 400 marks. Consecrated first Bishop of Gloucester, 1541, by Cranmer, Bonner, and Thirlby. While Abbot of Tewkesbury he set up the splendid tomb for himself on the north east side of the high altar, but his place of burial is not known.

*WALCOT, SIR THOMAS (1629-1685), second son of Humphrey Walcot, of Walcot, Shropshire. Middle Temple, 1647. Recorder of Bewdley, 1671-85. Bencher, 1671, and Lent Reader, 1677. Serjeant-at-Law, 1680. Knighted 1681. M.P. for Ludlow, 1679-81. One of the Council of the Marches, and Chief Justice of the Anglesea Circuit, 1681-83. Justice of the King's Bench, 1683. One of the Judges before whom Titus Oates was tried for perjury. Married Mary, daughter of Sir Adam Lyttelton, of Stoke St. Milborough. Buried at Bitterley.

WALKER, JOHN SEVERN (d. 1875), resided at Malvern Wells, and earnestly promoted the study of ecclesiology and architecture in the County. It was mainly owing to his exertions that the Worcester Architectural Society was formed, of which he was for many years Treasurer and Hon. Secretary. He acted as guide at the excursions, and roused a deep interest in the old buildings which had too often been neglected. He published "*A Guide to the Churches of Bredon, Kemerton, and Overbury,*" 1835; and "*Architectural Sketches, ecclesiastical, secular, and domestic, in Worcestershire and its borders,*" 1862-3.

WALL, JOHN (d. 1679), Priest-in-charge of Lady Yate's (q.v.) Chapel at Harvington, Chaddesley Corbett, for 12 years. During the panic caused by the Popish Plot, invented by Oates and Bedloe, he was arrested at Rushock, tried at Worcester for high treason

by Judge Atkins, and suffered death 22nd August, 1679. His body was buried in St. Oswald's churchyard; his head is kept at Douay in the cloister of the English Friars. In 1879 a memorial crucifix was erected in the grave-yard at Harvington.

*WALL, JOHN (1708-1776), born at Powick. Educated at Worcester School and at Worcester College, Oxford. B.A., 1730. Fellow of Merton, 1735. M.D., 1759. In 1736 he began to practise as a physician in Worcester. He sent a paper to the Royal Society in 1747, "*On the use of Bark in Small Pox.*" In 1751 in the "*Gentleman's Magazine*" he published an essay on the cure of putrid sore throat. "*Experiments and Observations on the Malvern Waters,*" 1756. "*Letter on Angina Pectoris,*" 1775. His son Martin Wall published his collected works in one volume, "*Medical Tracts,*" 1780, Oxford. The Worcester Porcelain Works were first established in 1751 at Warmstry House by Dr. Wall. Worcester had neither coals nor clay, nor skilled hands, but this talented physician, who was also a clever chemist and an accomplished artist, by his scientific skill was successful in producing one of the most beautiful soft porcelains in Europe. The crescent, the true Worcester mark, was taken from one of the quarterings of the Warmstry arms. Successive proprietors were Flight, Robert Chamberlain, Barr, Lily, Thomas Kerr, Grainger, and R. W. Binns. Dr. Wall married Catherine, daughter of Martin Sandys. His portrait is in the Board-room of Worcester Infirmary.

*WALL, MARTIN (1747-1824), born at Worcester, son of Dr. John Wall (q.v.). Educated at Winchester, and at New College, Oxford. B.A., 1767. M.D., 1773. Fellow of his College, 1763-78. Studied medicine at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Practised at Oxford, 1774. Reader in Chemistry, 1771. Wrote on "*The Antiquity and Use of Symbols in Astronomy and Chemistry,*" 1783. Lichfield Professor of Clinical Medicine, 1785. F.R.C.P., 1787; Harveian Orator, and F.R.S., 1788. His son MARTIN SANDYS WALL was Chaplain in Ordinary to the Prince Regent and to the British Embassy at Vienna.

*WALLACE, ROBERT (1791-1850), born at Dudley, son of Robert Wallace, pawnbroker. Entered Manchester College, then at York, under Charles Wellbeloved and John Kenrick, 1810. Became a Unitarian Minister at Elder Yard, 1815, where he also kept a

private school. Theological Professor at Manchester College, 1840-46. Minister of Trim Street Chapel, Bath, 1846. Completed his "*Antitrinitarian Biography*," 1850, 3 vols,

*WALLER, EDMUND (1605-1687), the famous poet, courtier, and wit, was the owner of The Hall, a handsome brick house near Kidderminster Church, together with the hamlets of Hurcott and Comberton. In 1635 he sold the Hall to Daniel Dobbins, a London merchant, one of the Parliamentary Committee for Worcestershire, 1646, and M.P. for Bewdley, 1647. Hurcott was sold in 1643 to George Evelyn, and resold in 1648 to his brother John, of Sayes Court, one of the Founders of the Royal Society, whose *Diary* is so well known. Waller was fined £10,000 and banished for complicity in a plot against the Parliament, 1645. After the Restoration he entered Parliament again, and became the delight of the House by his lively sayings.

*WALSH, JOHN HENRY (1810-1888), qualified as a surgeon, and practised for some years at Worcester. In 1852 he settled in London, and carried on his profession; but in 1855 he began his "*Manual of British Rural Sports*" under the pseudonym of STONEHENGE, and what had before been his relaxation became the business of his life. In 1857 he edited "*The Field*," and took first rank as an authority on horses, dogs, guns, and everything connected with sport. His portrait forms the frontispiece of "*British Rural Sports*," 12th edition.

*WALSH, WILLIAM (1663-1708), born at Abberley, son of Joseph Walsh. Educated at Wadham College, Oxford. M.P. for Worcester, 1698-1705, and for Richmond, Yorkshire, 1705-08. A man of fashion, a poet, and critic, and friend of Pope, who visited him at Abberley, August, 1707. His chief works are "*Dialogue concerning Women*," "*Aesculapius*," "*Poems*," 1691, "*Pastoral Eclogues*." He is buried at Abberley. His portrait by Kneller was engraved by Faber. See also *Nash*, Vol. 1. 5.

*WALTON, ELIJAH (1832-1880), born near Birmingham (D.N.B.) or at Manchester (*Bryan*). Studied art at Birmingham and London. He resided first at Staines, and then settled at the Forelands near Bromsgrove. An eminent painter of mountain

scenery, chiefly from sketches made in Switzerland, Norway, Egypt, Syria, and Greece. The death of his wife in 1872 seriously injured his health, and he died at his residence on Bromsgrove Lickey in 1880, leaving three sons.

WALCOT, JOHN COTTERELL PHILLIPPS (1849-1901). Born at Kempsey, second son of Rev. John Walcot, afterwards Rector of Ribbesford, by Mary Sophia, second daughter of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. (q.v.), of Middle Hill, Broadway. Passed into the *Britannia* as Naval Cadet, 1863. His first sea service was on H.M.S. *Victoria*, under Capt. Goodenough, the noble sailor who died in 1875 from a poisoned arrow at Santa Cruz. In 1867 he served for five months as midshipman on Nelson's *Victory*. After varied experience on the *Hornet*, *Rinaldo*, and *Crocodile*, including the stamping out of piracy in the East Indian Archipelago, he joined the *Raleigh*, which was then under the command of Capt. Tryon, afterwards Admiral Sir George Tryon, Secretary of the Admiralty, 1882-4, whose loss in the *Victoria* in 1893 caused such a thrill of pain throughout the Empire. The *Raleigh* acted as an escort to the Prince of Wales on his journey to India, and afterwards was cruising in the Aegean and off the coast of Asia Minor in the critical period before the Treaty of Berlin, 1878. As Senior Lieutenant of the *Egeria*, 1878-81, he was on the China station, and took the Secretary of Legation from Japan to Corea on a diplomatic mission. "His zeal, and power of maintaining good discipline without worry" gained him high commendation from Admiral Robert Coote, C.B., the Commander-in-Chief, who several times used the *Egeria* as his flag-ship. On his marriage in 1882 with his cousin, Katherine E. Halliwell-Phillipps, Lieut. Walcot retired from the service with the rank of Commander. But the allurements of the sea were strong, and early in 1884 he accepted the post of Commandant of the South Australian Naval Forces offered to him by the Admiralty on the recommendation of his former captain, Admiral Tryon, who then commanded on the Australian station, and who formulated the new scheme of Colonial Defence which has borne such good fruit in the present war. In June, 1884, Commander Walcot took out the first war-ship, *The Protector*, from Newcastle to S. Australia, and received a warm welcome at Adelaide in September. In 1885 he was made a Justice of the Peace for the Province. At the Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition of 1887 he was Juror on

Naval and Military Armaments and Ship Models, and received a signed acknowledgment from the President, H.R.H. The Duke of Cambridge. In the same year he gave evidence on matters connected with Naval Defence before the Select Committee of the House of Assembly. Being elected Commodore of the S. Australian Yacht Club, he obtained permission for it to style itself "Royal" and to fly the white ensign. In 1891 he was gazetted Captain in the S. Australian Naval Brigade; and in 1893, having discharged his task of founding an important part of the Colonial Navy, he resigned his office and returned to England. The Commander-in-Chief reported in high terms to the Admiralty of the efficiency of his work; and the Governor, Lord Kintore, and the S. Australian Government, publicly expressed their great appreciation of his services, and their regret at his resignation. The later years of his life were spent at Pirton Court, Worcestershire. He died in 1901, and is buried at Bitterley.

*WALWYN, WILLIAM (1600?-1649?), born at Newland, Worcestershire, and started life as apprentice to a silk merchant in London, where he afterwards set up in the trade himself. A free-thinking Puritan, he espoused first the cause of the Parliament, then that of the Levellers. His efforts on their behalf lodged him, with Lilburne and others, in the Tower, whence they published pamphlets to assert their innocence. He was released in 1649.

*WARD, JOHN WILLIAM, EARL OF DUDLEY (1781-1833), only son of William, third Viscount Dudley and Ward. Oriel and Corpus Christi Colleges, Oxford; M.A., 1813. Commanded the Dudley Volunteers in 1806. M.P., Downton, 1802-3, and for Worcestershire, 1803-6; Wareham, 1807-12; Ilchester, 1812-18; Bossiney, 1820-3. Succeeded his father as fourth Viscount Dudley, 1823; Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, April, 1827, to May, 1828. Recorder of Kidderminster, 1823-33. F.R.S. Created Earl of Dudley, 1827, and died unmarried.

WARD, WILLIAM, EARL OF DUDLEY (1817-1885), son of Rev. William Humble, tenth Baron Ward. Married (1) Selina Constance daughter of Hubert de Burgh, (2) Georgiana Elizabeth daughter of Sir Thomas Moncrieffe. In 1838 his Trustees purchased the Worcestershire estates of the Foley family. As Lord Ward he enlarged and beautified Witley Court by an expenditure of £250,000.

At Kidderminster he helped to rescue the carpet industry from destruction by erecting "Lord Ward's Shed," provided with steam power, when the old hand-loomers were being superseded. A cloister in the Parish Church of the town which owed so much to his beneficence was erected to his memory. In 1860 he was created Earl of Dudley. Worcester Cathedral owes its restoration largely to his generosity, and a marble recumbent effigy in the Lady Chapel, subscribed for by the County of Worcester, records the fact.

*WARMESTRY, GERVASE (1604-1641), came of an old Worcester family whose name is still preserved in the City by means of "Warmestry Slip," a narrow street leading down to the river. His father was William Warmestry, Chief Registrar of the City. Educated at Worcester Grammar School, then at Westminster and Oxford; M.A., 1628; Middle Temple, 1628. In 1630 he succeeded his father as Registrar, the office having been held by a Warmestry since 1544. Buried in the Cathedral. His only poem of note was of a political nature, and entitled "*Virescit vulnere virtus: England's wound and cure*," 1628.

*WARMESTRY, THOMAS (1610-1665), the younger brother of Gervase (q.v.). M.A., Oxford, 1631; D.D., 1642. Rector of Whitechurch, Warwickshire (1635-46); and acted as Clerk to the Diocese in both Convocations of 1640. He was a Royalist, with Puritan tendencies, and in 1646 he was appointed by the City of Worcester to discuss terms of surrender with the Parliamentary army. He fled to London and Oxford, and was deprived of all his Church preferments; but as he compounded for the lands which he held at Blockley, Worcestershire, the sequestration was removed in 1653, and four years later he was made lecturer at St. Margaret's, Westminster. At the Restoration he was made Master of the Savoy, and Dean of Worcester, 1661. The Townsend MSS. say: "Nov. 27th, 1661, Thos. Warmstry was bro't into Worcester as Dean by above 100 horse; a clergy band stood ready to receive him in the City; the King's Scholars at the College gate; he alighted at the Deanery, put on his robes, and the prebends and choir met him in the Cloister, sung *Te Deum*, then came into the choir, then read his letters patent and took the oath of allegiance, supremacy, and against simony. The Sub-Dean, Mr. Giles Thornborough, installed him; choir service finished, everyone went to his own place, and in the evening the Dean read service

himself." His chief work as Dean was the erection of a "great organ," over which he experienced many difficulties and shewed an utter ignorance of music. In 1662 he was appointed Vicar of Bromsgrove, and held both offices until his death. He published some religious and controversial tracts; and was buried in the Cathedral.

*WARWICK AND SALISBURY, EARL OF (1428-1471). Richard Neville, "the King-maker," son of Richard Neville, first Earl of Salisbury. Betrothed before 1439 to Anne, only daughter of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick (q.v.). Succeeded in 1449 in right of his wife to the title and estates of the Earldom, which included Castles at Worcester, Elmley, Warwick, Cardiff, Glamorgan, and Barnard Castle, and many manors in Worcestershire. He supported Richard, Duke of York, in his claim to the Regency, and was distinguished in the first Battle of St. Albans, 1455. He was made Captain of Calais, and defeated the Spanish at sea, 1458. He won the Battle of Northampton, and brought Henry VI. captive to London, 1460. His father, the Earl of Salisbury, was killed together with Richard of York, at Wakefield, 1460, and he then became also Earl of Salisbury and K.G. His support of Edward IV. seated the young king on the throne, and for a few years Warwick was the real ruler of the kingdom. Edward's marriage with Elizabeth Woodville in 1464 led to an estrangement, and in 1467 he withdrew from Court. His daughter Isabel married the ill-fated Duke of Clarence in 1469. He then joined Queen Margaret, advanced on London, and restored Henry VI. Edward IV., however soon returned with an army, and the king-maker was defeated and slain at Barnet, 1471. He was buried at Bisham Abbey.

*WATSON, JOHN (1520-1584), born at Bengeworth. Educated at Oxford; Fellow of All Souls, 1540. He took the degree of Doctor of Medicine, but after practising for awhile renounced the profession and received Holy Orders. Prebendary of Winchester, 1551, and Rector of Winchfield, 1554. Under Elizabeth he became Chancellor of St. Paul's, Archdeacon of Surrey, Master of St. Cross, Winchester, and in 1570 Dean of Winchester. He subscribed to the XXXIX Articles, but refused the six which were aimed at the ritual of the Church. In 1580 he was made Bishop of Winchester, and was buried in the Cathedral. He left, among other legacies for educational purposes, benefactions to scholars at Evesham.

*WEAVER, THOMAS (1616-1663), born in Worcester, of a family much connected with London publishers. Christ Church, Oxford; M.A., 1640. Chaplain at the Cathedral, 1641. He was ejected from this office by the Parliament, and for some years "lived by his wits," and by various political skits, some of which brought him into trouble with the government. One, called "Zeal Overheated," procured him a charge of treason, but he was acquitted by the judge, who, after reading the verses, was loth "to condemn a scholar and a man of wit." At the Restoration he was put on the Excise at Liverpool, where he died.

*WEREFRID (d. 915), Bishop of Worcester in 873. He had been trained at Worcester, and was one of the scholars of King Alfred's court. In 875 he fled to France to escape the ravages of the Danes. At Alfred's request, he translated the Pastoral of St. Gregory from Latin into English, and the King sent a copy of the book, to which he wrote a preface, to every diocese.

*WHITE, JAMES (1775-1820), born at Bewdley, and educated at Christ's Hospital with Charles Lamb, who became his life-long friend. He founded in Fleet street an advertising agency which is still carried on in the same name. He was a man of infinite humour, and when he died Elia recorded that "he carried away half the fun of the world." His admiration for Falstaff brought forth his one great work, "*The Original Letters, etc., of Sir John Falstaff and his Friends,*" published in 1796, but though Lamb delighted in them, they brought him but little wealth of fame. Elia's essay, "*In Praise of Chimney-Sweepers,*" closes with a minute account of White's annual feast to the sweepers' boys.

*WHITE, *alias* BRADSHAW, JOHN (1576-1618), born probably at Henwick, near Worcester. Educated at the Jesuit Colleges at St. Omer and Valladolid, but during an illness vowed to become a Benedictine monk if he recovered, and accordingly he went over to the neighbouring monastery of San Benito, 1600. In 1603 he came to England as a missionary, and worked in Worcestershire. The Jesuits regarded his missionary enterprise with great jealousy, but in their despite he established a monastery at Douai for the training of English Benedictines. His negotiations with the English government for toleration were also more successful than had been those of the Jesuits; for Cecil, won by his openness and loyalty,

promised that no Benedictine should suffer for ministering in England. He was appointed Chaplain-General to Lord Wardour of Arundell, in the service of Spain, but Jesuitical intrigues contrived to drive the whole of the English company from the army, in order to ruin the one Benedictine. His great work was the establishing of all English Benedictines in one congregation. He was also asked to assist in the reformation of several French houses, a task in which he proved successful, and he died at Longueville, when he was about to visit a monastery in that town. His frank and open character won him affection and esteem wherever he went.

WHITE, THOMAS (d. 1738), born at Worcester. Served an apprenticeship to a statuary and stone-cutter in Piccadilly, London, and studied art. Sir Christopher Wren took him to Rome where he carried on his sculpture, and also made measurements of St. Peter's. He is said to have assisted Wren with the model of St. Paul's Cathedral, and was offered the post of superintendent of the building; but he preferred to return to Worcester, where he had property, and to practise as an architect. The Guildhall was probably his first work in the City, and the Corporation appreciated it so much that they conferred on him a pension of £30 a year for life. The Britannia House (now the Alice Ottley School) and the entrance wing for the Deanery were among his local works. St. Nicholas Church, with its finely conceived west front, was begun by White in 1726. St. Swithin's (except the old tower) was rebuilt in 1736, and still remains internally as White left it; the pulpit is a splendid example of its kind. The statues of Queen Anne and the two Charles's at the Guildhall are of his design, and partly of his execution. He died unmarried, and, with his Wren traditions, has left a distinguished mark on the present architectural appearance of the City.

*WHITGIFT, JOHN (1530?-1604), Pembroke College, Cambridge; B.A., 1554; Fellow of Peterhouse, 1535. Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity, 1563-7. Master of Trinity College, 1567-77. Dean of Lincoln, 1571. Bishop of Worcester, 1577-83, and Vice-President of the Marches of Wales, 1577-80. Held Calvinistic opinions, but vigorously supported the Church, and zealously discharged his duties as a bishop. Reconciled the rival factions

of Sir John Russell and Sir Henry Berkeley at Worcester. Crowned King James I., 1603, and attended Hampton Court Conference, 1604. Buried at Croydon.

*WHITTLESEY, WILLIAM (d. 1374), nephew of Archbishop Islip. LL.D., Oxford. A learned canonist. Bishop of Rochester, 1360-4, of Worcester, 1364-8, and Archbishop of Canterbury, 1368-74.

WILFRID (d. 743), Chaplain to St. Egwine (q.v.), whom he succeeded as Bishop of Worcester, 717.

*WILLIAMS, SIR EDWARD LEADER (1828-1910), born at Worcester, was eldest of the eleven children of Edward Leader Williams. Benjamin Williams Leader, R.A., is a brother, who in view of the large number of artists named Williams, felt it advisable to transpose his name to the B. Williams Leader by which he is known all over the world. Sir Edward was Engineer to the River Weaver Trust, and to the Bridgewater Navigation Co., but his chief distinction was as Designer of the great Manchester Ship Canal, for which he was knighted in 1894. He died at Altrincham. He inherited his engineering talent from his father, EDWARD LEADER WILLIAMS, who was originally an ironmonger in High Street, Worcester, on the site of one of the present committee rooms of the Guildhall. The *Worcester Journal* of November 12th, 1835, records the first meeting to consider the details of a plan by Mr. Williams to make the Severn navigable as far as Worcester for ships drawing 12 feet of water, at the estimated cost of £180,000. Lord Coventry supported the scheme, and Mr. J. W. Lea became Chairman of a Company to promote the undertaking. Mr. Thomas Rhodes was appointed as the chief, and Mr. E. L. Williams the resident Engineer. Much opposition was met with from Gloucestershire, and the plans were modified, but on 13th May, 1842, the Severn Commission was constituted by law. Under Mr. William Cubitt as engineer-in-chief and Mr. E. L. Williams as resident engineer, the trial weir at Lincombe was opened successfully on 23rd December, 1843. The work then proceeded rapidly.

*WILLIS, RICHARD (1664-1734), born at Bewdley, son of William Willis, a tanner, by his wife Susanna Inett. Educated at Bewdley School and Wadham College, Oxford; B.A., 1688. Fellow of All Souls. Lecturer of St. Clement's, Strand, 1692. Went

to Holland with William III., as Chaplain, 1694. Prebendary of Westminster, 1695. One of the original founders of the S.P.C.K., 1699. Dean of Lincoln, 1701. Preached before the Queen on the day of thanksgiving for the success of the Duke of Marlborough, 23rd August, 1705. Opposed the Schism Bill, 1714. Bishop of Gloucester, 1715. Lord Almoner, 1717. Bishop of Salisbury, 1721. Bishop of Winchester, 1723. This preferment followed his speech against Atterbury published in 1723. He left two sons—John who married 1733 the only daughter of Colonel Fielding, and William married 1744 “Miss Read, of Bedford Row, with £40,000.” The Bishop died at Winchester House, Chelsea, and is buried in the south aisle of Winchester Cathedral under a recumbent effigy. There is a portrait by Dahl in the Palace at Salisbury, which has been engraved in mezzo tint by J. Simon.

*WILLIS, JOHN WALPOLE (1793-1877), younger son of William Willis, Captain in the 13th Light Dragoons, and his wife Mary, only child of Robert Hamilton Smyth, of Dunsford, County Down. Born at Holyhead. His Godfather was Colonel Lambert Walpole, then an aide-de-camp at Dublin Castle, who was afterwards in 1798 defeated and killed by the rebels under Father Kearns when in command of a column of the army at Tubberneering. After the Union his father's regiment was moved to England, and Willis was sent to school at Uppingham and then to Charterhouse. The Headmaster, Dr Raine, was a fine classical scholar; and his pupil retained such a knowledge of the classics that his personal quotations from *Horace* often got him into trouble. After he had been five years at Charterhouse he and another boy Wood took a leading part in a school rebellion for which both of them were expelled. It is an interesting coincidence that of all the boys of their time at Charterhouse only these two are to be found in the *Dictionary of National Biography*. After two years at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, Willis was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn, 1816, and began to practise on the Northern Circuit. He was fortunate in becoming well known to the first Baron Redesdale who did his best to help him; this gave him a great start, so that within ten years of his call he had got into good practice. In 1826 he married Lady Mary Lyon-Bowes, daughter of the 11th Earl of Strathmore. In 1828 he accepted the newly created post of Equity Judge in the Supreme Court of Upper Canada, but his stay there was brief.

A question arose whether the jurisdiction to exercise certain of the powers of the High Court could be done by one Judge sitting alone or only by the full Court. Willis held the latter view. In this he was probably wrong, but he acted on it, and declared that certain political prisoners whom the Governor had arrested were illegally detained, and liberated them. The Governor, Sir Peregrine Maitland, was furious, and made an order removing Willis from his position as Judge. He at once left for England and secured a decision from the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council that he had been illegally dismissed. During his absence his wife eloped with an officer on the foreign staff, and the marriage was dissolved in 1833. The matters connected with this incident are utilized by Mrs. Henry Wood in "*East Lynne*." Willis was then appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of Demerara. Here he again got into difficulties. The slaves had just been emancipated, and feeling ran very high. The Supreme Court sat with Assessors who were the slaves' late masters. Several cases occurred when masters whipped their slaves, as they had always done. Under the new law it was illegal, and the masters were tried for offences under the Emancipation Act. The Assessors habitually advised an acquittal. Willis always went against their advice and held the masters guilty. This caused a great deal of ill feeling against him, which came to a head in the case of a negro named Damon, one of the chief leaders in a rising of the blacks against the masters. Some half dozen of the negroes were brought up on a charge of riot, the penalty for which by English law was imprisonment. But under the Roman-Dutch law which prevailed in the Colony the Court was empowered, if it considered a special example should be made, to pronounce sentence of death. Except Willis the Court all held that Damon's was such a case, and he was actually hanged. Willis protested most strongly against this action, with the result that the excitement brought on an attack of fever, and he went home on leave. While he was at home his first wife died, and he then married (1836) Ann the eldest daughter of Colonel Thomas Henry Bund, of Wick Episcopi, Worcestershire. After his marriage he accepted the office of Judge in Australia, and spent three years in Sydney. He did not get on with his colleagues, who administered a rough justice perhaps better adapted to a penal colony than the highly technical equity of Lincoln's Inn in which Willis was well versed. The result was constant difference of opinion on the Bench. Mr. Justice Willis in his dissenting judgments applied quotations from *Horace* to his

colleagues which were far from flattering. In 1841 the Colony of Victoria was separated from New South Wales, and Willis was appointed the first resident Judge. His application, in those early days, of the forms and technicalities of the English Courts, to a somewhat lawless population, led to appeals to the Court at Sydney, and the Sydney Judges rather gloried in reversing every decision of Mr. Justice Willis which came before them. One point of conflict with the people was owing to the operation of a new and strict, though necessary, insolvent law. This made the Judge most unpopular, and produced a crop of libels in the local newspapers. The final cause of controversy arose from the difficult question of the relations between the white settlers and the black natives. Whether Willis was right or wrong is not at all easy to say, but the Sydney Judges said with a light heart he was wrong. Persons he had sentenced to death were released. Persons he said were not guilty were said to be so. Two parties were formed in the Colony, and his opponents asked that he might be removed from his office. The Sydney Judges eagerly seized their opportunity, and, supported by the Governor, Sir George Gipps, who was glad thus to end a troublesome controversy, revoked Willis' appointment as Judge, without affording him any chance of explanation. He immediately left the Colony and brought his case before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, who at once reversed the order revoking his appointment. Shortly afterwards, on the death of his father-in-law, he succeeded to the estate at Wick at which he resided until his death. Mr. Willis was J.P. and D.L. for Worcestershire, and for a time presided in the Second Court at the Worcestershire Sessions. He left by his first wife one son who married Frances daughter of Colonel Baker, of Worcester, had a numerous family, and settled in New Zealand. By his second wife he left a son, John William Willis, who by royal licence in 1864 was authorised to take the surname of Bund after Willis; and who has made the name of Willis-Bund a household word in Worcestershire by his versatile genius as a County Administrator, Chairman of the Severn Fishery Board, a historian, an archæologist, and a keen observer of the habits of Birds and Fishes.

WILSON, JOSEPH BOWSTEAD (1841-1911), born at Crackenthorpe Hall, Cumberland, son of Joseph Wilson and his wife Ann (Bowstead). Educated at Giggleswick School and Pembroke College, Cambridge; B.A., 1865; M.A., 1868. Assistant-master of Bromsgrove

School, 1865-72. Rector of St. Helen's, Worcester, 1873-81. Rector of Knightwick with Doddenham, 1881-1909. F.S.A., 1893. Endowed with quiet energy, great tact, and a genius for friendship, he rendered much service to the County in many capacities. As County Councillor, and President of the Farmers' Association, his genial presence and business capacity were greatly valued. The old-established Worcestershire Archery Society flourished with renewed vigour under his able guidance as co-Secretary, 1894-1900. At Cambridge he had been distinguished as an oarsman, and he rowed in the University Boat Race, 1863; his interest in athletics was kept up all his life by his biographical records of the careers of old "Blues." In 1893 he was one of the originators of the successful Worcestershire Historical Society which has done splendid work; of this he was Hon. Secretary from its foundation till his death. Though he did not himself contribute to the publications, he was active in the search for valuable material, and indefatigable in the important matter of keeping up the full roll of membership. He accumulated what is probably the most complete collection of Worcestershire books in the County. In conjunction with Mrs. Wheeley Lea and Canon Robertson he was largely instrumental in the foundation of the Church House at Worcester. In 1909 he resigned his parish work and went to reside at Oakfield, Claines, Worcester, where he died, but is buried at Knightwick. He published "*The Parish Registers of Knightwick and Doddenham*, 1891; *St. Alban's, Worcester*, 1896; *St. Helen's, Worcester*," 1900. He married in 1881 Catherine Eliza, daughter of Thomas Rowley Hill (q.v.), D.L., and M.P. for Worcester, 1874-85. His elder son, Rev. T. Bowstead Wilson, M.A., is Rector of Suckley; Dr. Humphrey Wilson is also serving abroad with the R.A.M.C.; and a daughter Muriel is engaged in the Universities' Mission at Zanzibar.

WINCHCOMB, TIDEMAN DE (d. 1401). Said to have been Abbot of Beaulieu and Physician to Richard II. Translated from the see of Llandaff to Worcester, 1395. Remained steadfast to Richard in his adversity. The last prelate buried in the Cathedral before the time of Elizabeth.

WINDSOR, ANDREWS, FIRST BARON WINDSOR (d. 1543), eldest son of Thomas Windsor, of Stanwell, near Windsor, by Elizabeth Andrews, of Baylham, Suffolk. K.B., 1509. Fought at the Battle of the Spurs, 1513, and at the capture of Tournai.

Attended the Princess Mary on her marriage to Lewis XII. of France. Was with Henry VIII. at the Field of the Cloth of Gold in 1520. One of the Commanders under the Duke of Suffolk in the French War of 1524. Created Baron Windsor, 1529. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Blount, Lord Montjoy, by whom he had four sons and four daughters. When the Monasteries were dissolved, Lord Windsor was obliged by Henry VIII., much against his will, to exchange his manor of Stanwell for the possessions of Bordesley Abbey, including the manor of Tardebigge. Worcestershire may be grateful for the King's arbitrary act which thus settled a family of much distinction in its borders for many generations.

WINDSOR, THOMAS, SIXTH LORD WINDSOR (d. 1642), only son of Henry, fifth Lord. K.B., 1610. Rear-Admiral of the Fleet sent in 1623 to bring Prince Charles from Spain, and is said to have spent £15,000 in entertainments on that occasion. Attended Charles I. at York in 1639. Married Catherine, daughter of Edward Earl of Worcester, but had no children. Buried at Tardebigge.

*WINDSOR-HICKMAN, THOMAS, EARL OF PLYMOUTH (1627?-1687), son of Dixie Hickman, by Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Henry, fifth Lord Windsor. Sole heir to his uncle Thomas, sixth Lord Windsor (q.v.). Raised a troop of horse for Charles I. and fought valiantly at Naseby, 1645. Raised the siege of High Ercall, in Shropshire. Fined and imprisoned by the Parliament. Restored as seventh Baron Windsor, and made Lord Lieutenant of Worcestershire, 1660. Governor of Jamaica, 1661-64; defeated the Spaniards in Cuba, but returned home through illhealth. Master of Horse to the Duke of York, 1676. Governor of Portsmouth, 1681, and of Hull, 1682. Created Earl of Plymouth, 1682, and a Privy Councillor, 1685. He married (1) Anne, daughter of Sir William Savile and sister of George, Marquis of Halifax, by whom he had one son, Other, and a daughter, Lady Mary, who married Sir Thomas Cookes, of Bentley; and (2) Urusala, daughter of Sir Thomas Widrington; they had issue four sons and five daughters. The Earl and his Countesses were buried at Tardebigge.

WINDSOR, THOMAS, LORD MOUNTJOY (1698-1738), second son of Thomas, first Earl of Plymouth. Page of Honour to James II. Cornet of his father's Troop of Horse, raised in Worcestershire, 1685; Captain, 1687; Colonel, 1712. Captain of Sir John Fenwick's

Regiment of Horse, 1687. Distinguished himself in the Irish and Flemish wars of William III. Colonel of Foot, 1693. Created Viscount Windsor in the Peerage of Ireland, 1699. Hon. Freeman of Worcester, 1685. Brigadier-General, 1702; Lieut.-General, 1709; Colonel, 3rd Dragoon Guards, 1712-38. Married in 1704 Charlotte, widow of John, second Lord Jeffreys of Wem, daughter of Philip Earl of Pembroke, and heiress of his Monmouthshire and Glamorgan estates. M.P. for Droitwich (aged 17), 1685-87; for Bramber, 1705-8; Monmouthshire, 1708-11. Created a Peer of Great Britain as Lord Mountjoy (one of the 12), 1711.

*WINNINGTON, THOMAS (1696-1746), born at Stanford-on-Teme, second son of Salwey Winnington, M.P. for Bewdley, by Anne, sister of Thomas Lord Foley. Educated at Westminster, Christchurch, and the Middle Temple. M.P. for Droitwich, 1726-1741, and for Worcester, 1741-1746. Became a whig and a chief supporter of Walpole. Lord of the Admiralty, 1730; Cofferer of the Household, 1741-1743; Paymaster-General of the Forces, 1743-1746. Made a Privy Councillor, 1741. He died through wrong medical treatment, and was buried in Stanford Church under a marble monument by Roubiliac. His portrait by Van Loo is in Worcester Guildhall, and one by Zincke is in the National Portrait Gallery.

*WINNINGTON, SIR FRANCIS (1634-1700), born in Worcester, son of Major John Winnington, descended from Robert Winnington, of Winnington, Cheshire. Educated at Trinity College, Oxford, and Middle Temple. Called to the bar, 1660; Benchet, 1672; Autumn Reader, 1675; Treasurer, 1675. Went the Oxford Circuit. Standing Counsel to Prince Rupert. K.C. and Attorney-General to the Duke of York, and knighted 1672. His income from the law in 1675 exceeded £4000. Solicitor-General, 1674; M.P. for Windsor, 1677. Supported the Exclusion Bill, 1678, and was deprived of his office. M.P. for Worcester, 1678-1681; and for Tewkesbury, 1692-1698. Refused a judgeship, 1689; Chairman of Ways and Means in Parliament which ended October, 1695. Married (1) Elizabeth Herbert, of Powick, by whom he had a daughter married in 1676 to Richard Dowdeswell, M.P.; (2) Elizabeth daughter of Edward Salwey, of Stanford Court, by whom he had four sons and two daughters. In 1674 he bought the leasehold interest of the Crown manor of Bewdley for 140 years. Sir Francis was buried in the old Church at Stanford-on-Teme.

*WINSLOW, EDWARD (1595-1655), born at Droitwich, the grandson of Kenelm Winslow, of Kempsey. He "left his salt boiling," and went to Leyden, where he married Elizabeth Barber, of Chetsum, and joined the English Church. With his wife and household he sailed in the "Mayflower" in 1620, and being the best born among the Pilgrim Fathers, the prefix of "Mr." is accorded to his name in the "Covenant" which the settlers drew up before they landed. His wife died very soon, and he married Susannah Fuller, widow of William White, and mother of the first child born in New England. He visited England thrice as agent for the Colony, and in 1623 published a history of the settlement, in which he warned all "idlers, beggars, and persons with a dainty tooth" against attempting colonial life. On his return he took with him thirteen heifers and a bull, the first neat cattle exported from the old country to the new. During his second absence, the following year, he was elected assistant Governor, and held that office until 1647, except for the three years, 1633, 1636, and 1644, in which he was elected Governor. During his third visit in 1635, a discontented colonist accused him to Laud of preaching and celebrating marriages in church as a layman; and by Laud's orders he was committed to the Fleet, but soon obtained his release. More serious charges were brought against him and the Colony which he governed—charges of cruelty and intolerance, which he returned to meet in 1646, and he defended himself so ably, both personally and by pamphlet, that he won for himself many well paid places in the government, as well as the confidence of the officers of the Parliament. In 1650 he was put on the Committee which dealt with the sequestration of estates, and in 1654 was appointed one of the three civil commissioners to accompany the fleet that sailed under Penn and Venables to the West Indies. He died of fever between Hispaniola and Jamaica, and was buried at sea. A good and popular Governor, the New Englanders had done well in sending him as their agent to England, for his birth and breeding enabled him to make his way at home, whilst the best tribute to his rule lay in the fact that the Barbadeans petitioned that he should be appointed their Governor instead of Lord Willoughby.

*WINTER, or WINTOUR, THOMAS (1572-1606), of Huddington, son of George Winter by his first wife, Jane Ingleby. Served in the Netherlands; Secretary to Lord Monteagle; bosom friend of Robert Catesby; visited Rome, 1600. Went to Spain, 1602, to

induce Philip III. to invade England. Joined with Catesby in the plot against James I, and brought Guy Fawkes to England, 1605. Took a leading part in digging the mine under the Parliament House. Fled to Huddington (November 6th) and then to Stephen Littleton's, at Holbeche, where he was wounded by an arrow in the arm, while Catesby was shot dead. Winter was taken to the Tower, where he wrote out a full confession, November 25th, 1605, and was executed 31st January, 1606.

*WINTER, ROBERT (d. 1606), elder brother of Thomas (q.v.), married Gertrude, daughter of John Talbot, of Grafton. He was implicated in the Gunpowder Plot, and with Stephen Littleton hid for two months in barns, etc., till he was discovered at Hagley. He was executed 30th January, 1606. JOHN WINTER, half-brother of Thomas and George, was executed at Worcester with Father Oldeorn, 7th April, 1606.

*WOOD, MRS. HENRY (1814-1887), was Ellen Price, the daughter of Thomas Price, of Worcester, who had inherited a large glove factory from his mother, Elizabeth Evans, of Grimley. Thomas Price, who is the original of *Tashley* in "*Mrs. Haliburton's Troubles*," had scholarly tastes, but Ellen was brought up by her maternal grandmother, and in her girlhood developed curvature of the spine, so that all her life she was an invalid. In 1836 she married Henry Wood, a banker and shipper, for some time in the consular service. For twenty years they lived abroad, mainly in Dauphiné, and when they returned to England in 1866 Mr. Wood died. One of their children was Charles Wood, her biographer, and co-editor of the "*Argosy*." Her first literary efforts were short stories in "*Bentley's Miscellany*," in which "*East Lynne*" also appeared. When the time came for publishing in book form, she had great difficulty in finding a publisher, but eventually Bentley, who published all her succeeding books, took it, and thanks mainly to the *Times* review, at once it achieved a great success. The printers could scarcely keep pace with the demand, and it was freely translated and freely dramatized. In 1867 she became proprietor and conductor of the "*Argosy*," in which the better part of her work first appeared. "*A Life's Secret*" was published anonymously by the Religious Tract Society, and it so darkly shewed up one side of trade agitations that the Society was threatened by the mob if the name of the author were not

revealed. The "*Johnny Ludlow*" tales were also published anonymously in the "*Argosy*," "*Danesbury House*" had an immense circulation and exerted great moral influence. Her other works were all melodramatic, and are still extremely popular; the copies printed have reached millions. "*The Channings*" gives a minute description of Worcester and Worcester society under the name of "*Helstonleigh*." A memorial of Mrs. Henry Wood has lately been placed in the Cathedral which she loved so much.

*WOODWARD, THOMAS (1806-1852), born at Pershore, son of a solicitor. Placed at an early age in the studio of Mr. A. Cooper, R.A., he made rapid progress, and exhibited a picture at the age of 15 at the British Institution. He became a constant exhibitor at the Royal Academy from 1822 till his death. His subjects were chiefly animals, and earned for his work high praise from Landseer. His death from consumption prematurely closed a career of greatest promise.

WOODWARD, HERBERT HALL (1847-1909), born at Arley Castle, near Bewdley, youngest son of Mr. Robert Woodward. Educated at Radley and Oxford. Mus. Bac., 1866; M.A., 1871. He took Holy Orders and was Curate for several years at Wantage. In 1881 he was appointed Minor Canon of Worcester Cathedral, and in 1890 Precentor, an office which he retained till his death. He was the composer of many well-known *Services* and *Anthems* and took a large share in the founding of the Cathedral Choir School. Under his training the Cathedral services became noted for their reverent and careful performance.

*WORCESTER or BOTONER, WILLIAM (1415?-1482?), born at Bristol. Student of Hart Hall, Oxford, 1434. Secretary to Sir John Fastolf. Drew up notes of his travels in England, and wrote a history of the learned men of Oxford, "*Polyandria Oxoniensis*." His survey of the dimensions of many of our conventual churches is often quoted by Browne Willis. His "*Annales rerum Anglicarum*" is a valuable historical record.

WULFSTAN I. (d. 1023), surnamed "Lupus." Became Bishop of Worcester and Archbishop of York in 1003. The monks looked upon him as a plunderer of the Church, and stigmatised him as "the Reprobate"—*Nam nimis erravit, dum rebus nos spoliavit*. When

Wulfric married his sister she was endowed with monastic land at Ribbesford, Knightwick, &c., for three men's day. When the English were hard pressed by the Danes, Wulfstan roused them by a spirited address which is still extant. He enforced discipline at Evesham and Gloucester. The ravages of the Danes in his lifetime caused much distress; also the revenues of the Bishop and of the Priory of Worcester were not kept distinct till after the Conquest.

*WULFSTAN, SAINT (1007-1095), born at Long Itchington, Warwickshire, where his father was Vicar. Educated at the Monastic Schools of Evesham and Peterborough. Entered the household of the Bishop of Worcester, and became successively Master of the School, Precentor, and Prior. Repaired the Cathedral after the Danish devastations. Elected Bishop of Worcester four years before the death of Edward the Confessor. Supported Harold, but after his death counselled submission to the Normans, and took part in the consecration of William the Conqueror on Christmas Day, 1066. Saved the revenues of the see for the purpose of building a better Cathedral. In 1084 he erected the present Crypt, and completed the building in four years. Preached earnestly at Bristol against the slave traffic with Ireland which was gradually given up. Buried at Worcester. Canonised by Innocent III., 1203. Commemorated January 19th.

WULSY, SAINT (d. 1097), an anchorite, who was led blind-fold from Croyland to Evesham, where he erected a chapel to St. Kenelm, and in a cell attached to it, he led an anchorite's life for 75 years. At his death he was buried behind the High Altar in Evesham Abbey.

*WYLDE, JOHN (1590-1669), son of George Wylde, of Kempsey, Serjeant-at-Law, M.P. for Droitwich, 1584, by Frances, daughter of Sir Edmund Huddleston. Balliol College, Oxford; M.A., 1610. Called to the Bar at Inner Temple, 1612; Bencher, 1628; Serjeant-at-Law, 1636. M.P. for Droitwich, 1624-26, 1628-9, 1640, and 1659. M.P. for Worcestershire, 1640-8. Commissioner of the Great Seal, 1643-6; Member of Westminster Assembly, 1643; Recorder of Worcester, 1646; Chief Baron of the Exchequer, 1646-53, and January to June, 1660. Under Steward of Kidderminster by the new Charter, 4th August, 1636. An active supporter of the Long Parliament and Chairman of several Committees. One of the

managers for the impeachment of Archbishop Laud, 1644. Sequestration Commissionier for Worcestershire, 1643. A member of the first two Councils of State, 1649-51. Removed from the Exchequer by Oliver Cromwell, 1653; re-instated in 1660, but superseded at the Restoration. He married Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Harris, Bart., M.P., of Tong Castle, Salop, and died at Hampstead.

WYLDE, THOMAS (d. 1558?), son of Simon Wylde, of The Ford, Droitwich. Bought The Commandery at Worcester for £498, in 1544. He was a clothier (cloth-maker) at Worcester. Bailiff, 1547; M.P., 1549-52 and 1558. He gave land in Pitchcroft to the Corporation on condition that they should erect a Free School in the City, "to bring up youthes in their a.b.c., mattens, evensong, and other lernynge." Together with Robert Yowle (q.v.) he refounded the Old Trinity School.

WYSHAM, SIR JOHN DE (d. 1333), member of a knightly family seated at Woodmanton, Clifton-on-Teme, acquired probably by the marriage of Sir W. Wysham with Margaret, daughter of Sir Adam Clifton. John de Wysham was a trusted soldier of Edward I., and, when holding the office of "King's Yeoman," was licenced in 1303 to marry Eleanor, widow of William de Ferrers, "if she so desires." Possibly the lady was not willing, as his wife at the time of his death was Avice. In 1311 Edward II. made a grant to him for life of the Castle of St. Briavel's, and the Forest of Dene. Shortly after the Battle of Bannockburn, he was ordered to investigate a charge of maladministration of the commisariat. A certain Ralph de Benton had received divers victuals of the King at Berwick-upon-Tweed, which he had caused to be carried to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, where he exchanged them for bad victuals. Two years later he had the custody of the Castle and town of Berwick, and received a grant of 200 marks a year. This money was to be paid to him by Edmund de Wodestoke, the King's brother, out of the revenues of Knaresborough Castle and Borough-bridge. In 1320 he attended Thomas, Earl of Norfolk, who went with the King beyond the seas. In 1322 he was charged to survey the array of men between 16 and 60 in the West Riding of York. Next year he was to meet Edmund, Earl of Kent, at Carlisle, to degrade the Earl of Carlisle. In 1324 he went to Gascony on the King's service. Appointed one of the supervisors of array in the Counties of Worcester and Hereford, 1326. As Steward of the

King's household in 1328 he secured a grant to the Bailiffs and good men of Worcester of pontage for three years to be taken by John Lony and William de Martleye, Citizens of Worcester. In 1330, perhaps by the influence of Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, he was appointed Justice of N. Wales. Later, in conjunction with Thomas, Earl of Warwick, he was made keeper of the County of Worcester. His widow, Avice de Wysham, held five hides in Clifton and Herton in 1347. The family was also connected with Tedstone Delamere and Holt.

*YARRANTON, ANDREW (1616-1681), born at Larford, Astley. Apprenticed to a Worcester linen draper. Joined the Parliamentary army, and rose to be captain. In 1652 he began manufacturing iron at Ashley, near Bewdley. Imprisoned for a time at the Restoration. Formed plans for improving inland navigation—(1) to deepen the Salwarpe and connect Droitwich with the Severn (not then carried out); (2) to make the Stour navigable, and join it by a canal with the Trent. Some progress was made with this undertaking—"Coales were brought by Boates to Kidderminster on ye 9th of March, 1665." Yarranton was in advance of his age, and the scheme then came to a standstill for want of money. James Brindley carried it out 100 years later at a cost of £105,000. Yarranton's fertile brain was always busy devising plans for the good of his country. He introduced clover seed, and supplied it largely to the farmers of the western counties, whence it soon became adopted throughout the country. He then went to Saxony and learnt the art of making tin plates, but some patent was "trumpt up," and he was not allowed to continue his operations. In 1677 he published his "*England's Improvement by Sea and Land; to outdo the Dutch without fighting, and pay debts without money,*" wherein "he chalks out the future course of Britain with as free a hand as if second-sight had revealed to him those expansions of its industrial career which never fail to surprise us, even when we behold them realised." Inland navigation, harbours, the extension of the iron and woollen trades, the linen manufacture, a public bank, fisheries, a land registry, employment of the poor, a plan for preventing fires in London, etc., all were well thought out by him; but "his voice sounded among the people like that of one crying in the wilderness." Bishop Watson said that he ought to have had a statue erected to his memory because of his eminent public services. [See also Dr. Smiles' *Industrial Biography*, Chapter IV.]

YATE, MARY LADY (1610-1696), daughter of Humphrey Pakington, of Harvington Hall, Chaddesley Corbett, by his wife Abigail Sacheverel. As coheiress she inherited Harvington, now an interesting old ruin. She married Sir John Yate, Bart., of Buckland, Berks., but spent her latter years at Chaddesley, where she is buried in the Lady Chapel, with a quaint epitaph by her daughter Apollonia. She was a lady of great piety, benevolence, and spirit; and a firm supporter of the Roman Catholic creed. She built and endowed three almshouses for widows. Sylvester Jenks (q.v.), a village lad, whom she sent to Douay, was made Chaplain to James II. The old Hall has many little secret rooms which provided refuges for the priests in times of persecution. Her son, Sir Charles Yate, had a daughter, and eventually sole heiress, Mary, who was married to Sir Robert Throckmorton, Bart.

YOWLE, ROBERT (fl. temp. Eliz.), was a Worcester clothier, who gave £100 towards the foundation of a free school (Old Trinity foundation), and bound the "maister and skollers" to go yearly to the place where he was buried and pray for the souls of himself, his parents, his wife and children, and all Chrysten sowles." He bought the great hall, formerly belonging to the Trinity Guild, and presented it to the Company of Weavers, Walkers (fullers) and Clothiers. He was M.P. for Worcester, 1547-52, 1554-5, 1558, and one of the two Bailiffs of the City, 1548, 1552, 1559.



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Page 115, line 18, for 1547 read 1549.

„ 130, „ 9, „ brother „ son.

